TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The *National Era* is published every Thursday, on the following terms:

Single copy, one year	$2.00
Three copies, one year	5.00
Five copies, one year	8.00
Ten copies, one year	15.00
Single copy, six months	1.00
Ten copies, six months	8.00

Voluntary agents are entitled to retain 50 cents commission on each yearly, and 25 cents commission on each semi-yearly, subscriber, *except in the case of Clubs.*

A Club of five subscribers, at $8, will entitle the person making it up to a copy for 6 months; a Club of ten, at $15, to a copy for one year. When a Club has been forwarded, additions may be made to it, on the same terms.

THE NATIONAL ERA.

G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

VOL. X. WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1856. NO. 489.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Ten cents a line for the *first* insertion, *five* cents a line for each subsequent one. Ten words constitute a line. Payment in advance is invariably required.

☞ Money may be forwarded, by mail, at *my risk.* Notes on Eastern banks preferred. Large amounts may be remitted in drafts or certificates of deposit.

☞ Subscribers wishing their papers changed, will give the name of the post office changed *from*, as well as the post office they wish it hereafter sent *to.*

☞ All communications to the *Era*, whether on business of the paper or for publication, should be addressed to

G. BAILEY, *Washington, D. C.*

WASHINGTON, D. C.

For the National Era.

THE OLD QUADROON;

OR,

A National Version of *The Virgin Martyr.*

[CONCLUDED.]

"Then to the city day by day
I bore my load of flowers.
In every glaring thoroughfare
I sat for hours and hours;
And often—for my wreaths were prized—
Would ladies everywhere
Admit me to their chambers cool,
To deck their robes and hair.
In chamber, street, and church, and mart,
I flashed an asking eye
On every girlish form I met.
It met with no reply.
The months rushed on, till in my heart,
Took root and grew the fear,
That we might meet, and pass, and part,
Nor know each other near.
I could not tell how long it was
Since last I clasped her; so
Time's *leaves* had been swallowed up
In one blank flood of woe.
I had not known my own strange face
When first by day I stood,
And looked into the stream. My youth
I left within the wood.
Was she so changed? I drove the thought
Away; but more and more
It haunted me; and begged in vain
For tidings o'er and o'er,
And toiled from dawn till eve, until
Once, while the glassy heat
Ran quivering up its columned sides,
I fainted in the street.

"I woke with water on my brow,
And dimly gazed around.
My head upon some kindly knee
Was pillowed from the ground.
A girl bent o'er me, laughing back
Defiance gay to one
Who bade her let me tend myself,
And enter from the sun.
She drew me to a porch's shade,
And clapped her hands with glee,
Going bounding for my basket back,
Its scattered stores to see.
She set a garland on her head,
And danced with tiny feet,
And blossom-dropping arms, about
With merry glance and sweet.
While with my flowers she heaped my lap,
I mused: Such beauty sure
Was never seen till now; then why
Of something seen before,
Or dreamed of, does it make me think?
Some mirror, and, within
Its high-carved frame, two faces bright,
'Twixt flames of tapers twin?
Why should the faces seem in hers
Both melting into one?
It flashed on me! Her form, her voice,
They were my mistress's own—
Her cheek of polished nectarine,
Blue eyes, and chestnut hair,
Her long straight nose, and arching brows,
And sunny joyous air!
But whose the eddying dimples, then,
That rippled round her smile?
The pearls and roses of her mouth?
I mused; but she, the while,
Had dropped all else to seize a cross
Of lilies dropping tears.
'My poor, poor mother made me such,'
She sighed, 'in other years.'
I sprang. Each gazed in doubt on each.
Oh, Rose! I cried, at last,
And, with a nurseling cry of joy,
Once more she held me fast.

"She hugged and kissed me, laughed and wept,
She knew not what she did.
She drew my little Bible forth,
That in her breast lay hid.
She tore her pretty trinkets off,
My withered form to deck,
Drew back to gaze again, again
Lay nestling on my neck,
With modest whispers, while she told
Of one more dear than life,
Who soon should bring a purse of gold,
And claim her as his wife,
And that within his spacious halls,
The stillest shadiest nook
Should be my own. Oh, God! in mine
Her little hands I took,
And told her that a master's love
Was but another name,
To such as she, and such as I,
For infamy and shame.
Her color bleached on cheek and lip,
As, when through falling snows,
Smit with a sudden dimness o'er,
The cedar ghastly shows.
She reared herself as on the peak,
The cedar wild and tall.
She lay as in the valley lies
The cedar in its fall.
She saw him once, but once again,
And said that they must part.
She bore her father's haughty mind,
Her mother's breaking heart.
No holy ring for her had he,
No sacred vow in store;
And when in wrath he left her side
Perhaps the worst was o'er.

"Her mistress turned me from her gate.
At even, morn, and noon,
In prophet fear I kept my stand
Beside the barracoon.
Nor long I wailed now. She came
With faint and faltering feet,
The doom of a rebellious slave
At ruffian hands to meet.
She came, but not the thoughtless child
Of thirty days agone—
The image of a suffering saint,
Cut white and sharp in stone;
Naught life-like in her beauteous face,
Save in her sunken eye
A spark of virgin pride, that lit
A martyr's constancy.
Her keepers marked me not, nor she.
They passed. I softly rose.
As I were of the company,
Within I followed close.
With lofty port scarce deigned she glance
Upon their cords and whips;
But grieved childhood all came back
Unto her quivering lips;
For from her shoulders soft they tore
Her maiden garb away!
They gave her sacred beauty to
The vulgar gaze of day.
Her frightened eyes 'neath evil eyes,
One instant to the ground
Were weighed, then, darting wild about,
For shelter, me they found.
I rushed to her, oh, God, poor child!
Into her mother's arms,
Now vain to save, she crimsoned flew,
To hide her helpless charms.
I prayed them not to hurt her, sobbed
And shrieked for leave to bear,
Myself, the stripes they meant for her,
Or twice or thrice her share,
And screamed how harmless and how kind
She from a babe had been—
A gracious creature one could lead
With but a silken rein.
With oaths and blows they fell on us,
And dragged me to and fro.
They dragged me; but I dragged her, too,
And could not let her go.
These hands as with a death-gripe locked
Each bursting heart to heart.
Her pale new master's Bowie-knife,
These fingers cut apart.
Then to the torture-place, unbid,
She turned and dashed her down,
And bore the worst they dared to do,
With scarce a cry or moan.

"Each lash that on her fell coiled round
My heart, and cut my brain.
They ceased. Big drops of sweat, no tears,
Dropped from her brows like rain.
'Twas plain our Lord had been with her!
Her face, no longer red
With burning shame, beamed peace on me,
Though pallid as the dead.
'High-mettled filly, have you had,'
Her master said, 'your fill?
You weekly take as much, or more,
Till broken to my will.'
'May He, whose angels bear me up,
When man would work my fall,
Forgive you, sir, and change your heart,'
She answered. That was all.

"He turned me out; but back again
When I was gone I crept,
To bribe her gaolers with some coins
That as I earned I kept,
To buy her. On my bosom lay,
As in her budding hour,
Breathing her sweet, sweet spirit out,
My broken, fading flower!
Impatient heaven came down to her,
Her spirit to embrace,
Ere by the unwilling flesh released,
And glorified the place.
She saw no prison-sights, nor felt
Her pain, but murmured low
Of crystal walks that guarded her,
Where healing rivers flow,
And forms of light that round her kept
Safe watch through all the hours,
By turns, and wrought a lily-cross,
In Eden's garden-bowers,
Of flowers that could not die, to shine
Forever on her breast,
And lulled her with their wondrous songs
Unto her pleasant rest.

"Six days and nights, though in my arms
Her weary form did lie,
The angels kept her soul, more fit
To wait on it than I.
The seventh hot morn looked through the bars,
And culled it forth to flee
The gaol, the muster, and the earth,
And be forever free.
Another gasp had sundered us
For all eternity!
It fluttered—recollected—turned—
To take its leave of me.
Her deep dear eyes said most. The lips
Were breathless now, and weak,
That strove in vain, once more though fain,
To kiss my tear-drenched cheek.
But when I, with a gushing heart,
That shook her with its throbs,
Sued for but one, one keepsake word,
And, through my choking sobs,
Forgiveness for her being, both,
And for her early doom,
The hollow voice, so ringing once,
Crept forth as from the tomb,
To bless me much for all my cares,
Most that I came in time
To warn her fond, unwary youth
'Gainst perfidy and crime.
The little Bible, that her few
Steep steps to heaven had led,
She bade me her false lover give,
And tell him she was dead.
'Her pardon unto *all* her foes,'
She left. She could not name
Her master's name. And when, to try
Her constancy, he came
Anew, at noon, as told the bell,
The fixed time come round,
Back-starting, in the victim's place,
A smiling corse he found.
The blessed fever waited not
The signal of his rod.
Death cooled her with his fanning wings,
And bore her safe to God.

"And have I killed my little girl,
With grief, and fright, and pain?"
"Poor soul, poor maddened mother, no!
God heal thy heart and brain!"
"And God confound"— "Hush, hush! Forgive,
I did not, master, mean—
But sometimes I've a wandering mind—
To speak so rude and plain.
You see I'm watching by a grave.
My little one lies here;
And listening for my voice, perhaps
She'll hear you if you swear.
She is so young and innocent,
You know I cannot bear,
If I can help it, that bad words
Should ever reach her ear."

F.

For the National Era.

WHAT IT COSTS TO KNOW A COUNTESS.

BY MRS. BELL SMITH.

PART V.

Upon a raw, misty morning, for summer, a number of gentlemen were busy, in an open field, measuring solemnly a space of ground, while they discussed with earnestness some matters connected with this little piece of surveying. It was not by any means a cheerful proceeding. The country of France is not enlivening at any time. The evidences of life—happy rural life, so beautiful in England—are wanting. The luxuriance, the picturesque abundance, of our own land is not to be found, and one looks over hills without forests, and plains without hedges or meadows, with a dreary, desolate feeling, foreign to what should be the accompaniment to gentle nature.

No love of nature, no search for the picturesque, however, brought the above-mentioned gentlemen from their beds to this foggy, desolate field, at six o'clock in the morning. It is difficult to realize, but it is nevertheless true, that two of them were bent upon shooting at each other. They had pistols, of Le Page's own, powder of the finest quality, little leaden balls, bright percussion caps, and, above all, they had four friends, as they are called in the code of honor, who measured off the ground, loaded the pistols, and were prepared to say when the caps should be exploded, the powder ignited, and the two leaden bullets sent, with deadly swiftness, to the proposed living targets, crushing through flesh, bones, muscles, and nerves. And they had a surgeon and an assistant surgeon, who were prepared, should either or both aims prove accidentally accurate, to probe and torture, and endeavor, by patient and laborious science, to undo what had been so easily accomplished.

All this will, I suppose, some day be traditionary. But can any one, then or now, give us the philosophy of the practice? I can imagine a man, wearied of life, being willing to risk a worthless remnant, if, in such risk, a deadly enemy could be removed. But, the person who fights a duel is, from the very nature of things, one generally alive to matters of this earth. He could not have such an intense hatred, were it otherwise. But even the misanthrope has some one dependent upon him, who will be dragged down in his fall. You do not pause to think, my dear friend, that the leaden ball, which goes crushing through that beating heart, pierces not one, but many. It kills, with an agony no pen can describe, the poor, old, gray-haired mother, who suffers many deaths in experiencing one, in the slow, sorrowing years which lie between that event and her grave. It brings down the doating father, who, for this one, has fought many stout battles with the world. What are his wide possessions now, that he cannot get his heavily-ladened heart from the six feet of ground known as your grave. The bright eye of your beautiful sister is dimmed, and grief writes wrinkles on her downy cheek long before time can trace a record. And long years after the shocking, frightful event, she is wakened in the dead hour of night, by the mother she watches over, to hear her trying to choke down sobs, that the memory of her poor, murdered boy will wring from the heart. And all this misery, for what? That your silly honor may be satisfied by the settlement of some point of punctilio.

Then again. Why go to this trouble, when our frail tenure upon life is such, that great colleges that are founded, books written and collected in huge libraries, and the best intellects laboriously trained, to keep body and soul comfortably together. Oh, my punctilious youth! Have you escaped teething, measles, and whooping-cough; have you survived breakneck races, tumbles from apple-trees, and cramps in the water, to die such an ugly, tooth-pulling sort of a death as this? Are there not a thousand-and-one disorders wandering about the earth, ready to seize you—any one of which is pleasanter, more Christian-like, and dignified, than a death from the hands of that grim-faced gambler, or disordered Count, who, with all the [illegible] and impudence on his face, has yet no ha[illegible] anywhere, save one built at the public [illegible] with strong arrangements to keep in [illegible] thieves, instead of keeping them out, as his plundering ancestors once proposed. Would you not prefer the cholera, plague, or yellow fever, to this uncalled-for absurd[illegible] disorder, known as a duel? Or, if you would run from these, as I have known you to do, what say you to a gentlemanly slow decline? Die, say in three years. See Nature grow more lovely, as you steal near death. Ah! you are afraid—you are afraid. You begin beating your breast, and drawing long breaths, at the mere mention, and hurry off to a physician, if you discover the slightest indication of the presence of this dire foe.

Dungleson, of course, challenged Sydney Johnston. The challenge was promptly accepted, and, on the morning in question, our unimpressible friend sat quietly upon a camp stool, smoking a cigar, until told to take his place, and had the pistol placed in his hand. This was Dungleson's first duel, and no one's first effort is ever successful. He narrowly escaped killing the surgeon, while Johnston, to use the language common to such occasions, "very handsomely winged his opponent." Dungleson was shocked, staggered, and fell, while Johnston quietly removed the exploded cap from his pistol, and resumed his camp stool and cigar. On being informed by the surgeon the nature of Dungleson's wound, the intelligence of which he seemed to anticipate, he approached the group of which Monsieur Carnot was one, and said—

"Is there any one else present who desires satisfaction—I ask, as I believe this was not Mr. Dungleson's quarrel; and it is necessary that I should leave Trouville this morning?"

No response being made to this demand, he gathered his cloak about him, and departed, while Dungleson was being carried back to his hotel.

For the National Era.

THE OUNCE OF PREVENTION AND POUND OF CURE.

My father was a farmer, hardy, shrewd, and intelligent. He cultivated his farm faithfully, as his father had done before him, improving thereupon by the light of experience, and taking still more hints for improvement from an agricultural paper or two, which he was wise enough to read and profit by, without exactly adopting every theory and new-fangled notion.

My brother Jack and I helped him in the work, going to school in winter, and working hard all summer, reading every book we could lay hands on, and all the better for the alternation in labor of mind and body. So we grew up, sturdy and vigorous, and passably intelligent, for we had, withal, a *mother* who encouraged us in our studies, and took an interest in our improvement.

The time came when Jack and I began to consider our future prospects in life, and, as our father was still vigorous, and did not need our help, and there were, moreover, boys enough, younger, who might be farmers, if they chose, we determined to try for something more, and see what virtue there might be in education and a profession. Long and many were our consultations, profound were our deliberations, and with this result: I declared I would be a doctor, while Jack, at the same time, with a seriousness that showed he was in earnest, said:

"I must change my name to John, and I will be a minister. They say 'an ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure.' I will try to furnish the ounce of prevention, and leave you to find the pound of cure."

Thus it was settled. Our father could give us some assistance, and beyond that we must help ourselves. So we went out into the rough-and-tumble of life; and with the more ease, because together we passed through our preparatory and college course, and only separated when we came to the study of our profession.

Years went on—and, seldom long asunder, we at last found ourselves settled side by side, for it so chanced that when my brother had "a call" to a church in the flourishing town of B——, there was an opening for a young and enterprising physician, and such I was vain enough to consider myself.

"Now, Jack," said I, "for a fair trial of your proverb; your ounce against my pound."

It is not my purpose to enter very minutely into our history, dear reader. I have not the time to write, nor would you have the patience to read, what would be, after all, but the record of common, everyday experience. With results I have chiefly to do, and with the application of my brother's favorite proverb, which he adopted so zealously as to have it engraved on his seal, and now and then added, as a motto, to his books. Nay, I am not sure that he did not preach a sermon "from that text."

My patients at the first were of course of those who could give me little but thanks, and sometimes even few of those. Patients, like Republics, are often ungrateful. The hardest cases—and, I am sorry to say, they were many—were those who, from the use of stimulants, more or less freely, suffered, not only from "redness of eyes, and wounds without cause," but from the various disturbances of stomach, brain, and liver, which are the inevitable results of the use of intoxicating drinks. These were neither hopeful nor profitable patients, and though I added to my other doses a dose of warning, if they persisted in the habit, I found they heeded it little. Indeed, I was so well persuaded that the diseased nerves were almost beyond the control of the will, in such cases, that I preached with little faith. The appetite was too strong with them to be reached by remonstrance. "Doctors always talked;" and they preferred to assign illness to any other cause than the right one.

Meanwhile, my brother was not idle in the same cause. He attacked the distilleries, pell-mell; preached to the vendors; appealed to the consciences of those who had any; and thundered anathemas upon those who would hear, as the murderers of their fellow-men. He took up statistics, and showed the people how much this traffic cost them in taxation every year; how it increased pauperism and crime; in fine, appealed to their pockets.

About this time, the distiller died of a liver complaint, having, as his last charge, seriously advised his sons not to continue the business; and the dealers, for various reasons, one by one abandoned the traffic. And so it came to pass that I ceased to have patients of the alcoholic class, to any extent, and I must confess that the effect was greater upon my practice than upon my pocket; nay, I was the gainer, for I now received compensation for the care of their wives and families, services which I had before rendered on the score of humanity.

I have sometimes thought that men will more readily listen to a man on any other subject than his own legitimate business. I found, as usual, in those under my care, the most lamentable ignorance of the laws of health and life; but when I tried to explain these things to them, and to teach them how to keep well—when I gave them rules of temperance and prudence, they heeded me little, and their looks and acts, if not their words, said, "We sent for you to cure us, not to teach us."

Here, again, Jack came in with his ounce of prevention, and preached prudence and temperance in his daily visits. When a young girl came home from boarding-school sorely ill, and her parents were talking of dispensations of Providence, he sympathized with them, and comforted them, but, at the same time, he talked to them of the dispensations of Ignorance; told them how they had sent their child away from them when she as much as ever needed their care; told them of her bare arms and neck, her thin shoes, tight waist, and candy diet, as the natural causes of the disease which inevitably followed.

When a man ate much and worked little, and grew ill, and sent for me, I to be sure prescribed medicine and low diet, and told him he lived too well. But when my brother came to him in his dispensations, he preached the dangers of excess, and the righteous duty of taking care of one's self, as a matter of conscience. Then he gave a new turn to a text, making St. Paul a teacher of dietetics, "If any man do not work, neither let him eat," and he threatened the vengeance of violated natural laws on the man, if he did not reform his ways.

I had one case which baffled me. A whole family—father, mother, and four children—were attacked with a strange nervous disease, for which I could find no common cause. Finally, I learned, to my consternation, that the whole six slept in one room not over twelve feet square, with but one window and one door, and both tightly closed, summer and winter. The air they breathed, if air it could be called, must have been as rank poison as human beings could well receive. It was not a matter of necessity with them—no want of room, but mere carelessness.

I assured them this was the cause of their trouble, and preached ventilation; and they had some intelligence, too, but they were slow to believe. They were *sick*, and wanted me to cure them with *medicine.* I told them we had only to take obstructions out of the way. I thought the lessons I had given had some effect, but I was called again. A child, eighteen months old, in convulsions. Now for the cause. It was not teeth; it had had no fall.

"Had it eaten or drank anything?"

"Oh, nothing! nothing in the world that could hurt it!"

"What had it eaten for supper?"

"Oh, nothing, much. It had not much appetite, and only took a little sausage and some citron preserves!"

I was in despair, but helped the child, and gave them another lecture gratis.

About this time, my brother came to them, in his visitations; and having, perhaps, heard something from me of the state of things, he added to his spiritual counsel sundry lessons on health. His way of talking was so winning and so earnest that he never gave offence, let him say what he would. He told them their lungs burned up the air just like a stove, and warmed their bodies in the same way; and asked them how a fire would burn shut up in a close place, without air. He brought them a little book to explain these things to them. Jack had great faith in little books. He preached a lecture, and left a little book to enforce it; he made a call, and, not finding the person he wished to see, left a little book, with his compliments. Books upon life and health, books on tobacco, books on temperance, and books on abstinence—all these, aside from the direct subjects of his profession.

Nobody quarrelled with his books; and if they found fault with him, he was not there to hear it. And they had their effect. In this family, especially, I saw it. Theirs were sins of ignorance. They were ready to read and to be informed, and were not obstinate when once they knew. This was the ounce of prevention, again, for I scarcely had another call in that quarter; and if all my patients had belonged to my brother's parish, I fear the effect on my pockets would have been serious.

Among the subjects that came up was Ventilation; whereupon, the Parson took a new text. The church was *heated,* (I speak advisedly,) not warmed, by two stoves, and was as nearly hermetically sealed as it could be. The lecture-room was worse; for it was smaller, and lower, and being used at evening, the fire and lights helped to consume the oxygen. The school-rooms were worst of all, because occupied during more hours. The old one boasted some relief from sundry cracks, and from windows not quite tight; but the new one, built on the most approved plan, held the scholars completely guarded against all draughts.

Though all these things helped my practice, yet I had remonstrated; but Jack did more. He talked ventilation in public and private; told them they must have pure air, or they could not live; that there must be a constant supply for their bodies as well as their stoves; and when their lungs had consumed it, the bad air must have an outlet. He appealed to the elders and deacons, to the trustees, to the trustees of the schools, and to the parents of the children; and then he enlightened the women, explained to them the cause of so many of their headaches, and of their Sunday and evening dullness. He told them how the fire died out for want of air; how the blood became impure, and the brain could not work with such a muddy fluid around it. In fine, he fairly convinced the people, and brought about a change. The people said they should take cold; but he persevered, and, I believe, he prevented more colds than he caused.

It were useless to repeat all the lessons he enforced—how he dwelt upon cold water and cleanliness; how he denounced strong tea and coffee, as so many goads to stir up the nerves; and how he inveighed against the tight, spindle waists, with which our young women choose to deform themselves. One of his experiments in this last evil amused me. Having failed in his exhortations to the women of the family, he persuaded the father, a stout, burly farmer, to wear around his waist, for one half hour, a band as tight as his daughters constantly wore. The sufferings of the poor man had their effect; the experience was sufficient; and, as he was one who bore rule in his own house, he soon brought about a reform, and restored the forms of his daughters to the proportions in which they were first made, assuring them he had no doubt those were the best; and if they had been meant for wasps, they would have been made so.

Thus things have gone on for twenty years; and not long since, on the anniversary of our settlement, my brother and I met by appointment, to compare notes, and agree upon the results of our experiment. He had wrought faithfully with his ounce of prevention, and I with my pound of cure. Direct results we could not well weigh. Of his purely professional labors I cannot speak; moral changes are not to be measured.

He had wrought in my department, as well as in his own. It has always been a favorite theory of mine, that physical and moral elevation go hand in hand; and, in reviewing his labors, I see no reason to question its truth. There is an improvement in the town of B——.

When we came to compare the fruits of our labors, we understood how men regarded our respective services. We both had growing and prosperous families, and every indication of prosperity around us; but while John had spent his moderate income, which had been barely sufficient for his needs, I had been able to lay by enough to make me comfortable in my old age, or to make my children independent, if I should be taken from them. But John and I had early agreed that, in case of the death of either of us, the other should, as far as possible, supply the place of a father to the orphans; and, as we renewed this compact, the shade of anxiety passed from his face, as he thought of the slight provision he had been able to make for his family.*

"But you see, Jack," said I, "how the world regards our services. I have been ten times as well paid as you, in spite of your proverb."

"Nevertheless," answered he, quietly, "when I look at the objects to which our lives have been given, and at results, (no disparagement to your labors,) were I to choose again, I should still say, give me the ounce of prevention, and you may take the pound of cure, even with its rewards."

* I have no doubt, a policy of life insurance from some liberal members of his congregation would still further relieve his mind; but, of course, *I* can't suggest it.

A correspondent of the *Independance Belge* says: "Lamartine, after making great efforts to save the wreck of his shattered fortunes—efforts which have been feebly seconded by his countrymen—is about to assign all his property for the payment of his debts, and seek a home in the United States. The estate given to him several years ago by the Sultan has been taken from him by the Turkish Government. It turned out to be one of those presents that bring ruin upon the recipient. Lamartine expected that a large subscription-list to his Course of Literature would have averted the disaster; but it is asserted that that is not yet large enough to pay the expense of publication."

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Germans in Texas.

There are about 20,000 Germans in Texas, of whom from 12,000 to 14,000 have migrated from the West. They are scattered over the whole State, but especially in the counties of Comal, Gillespie, Medina, Bexar, Galveston, Colorado, Calhoun, Austin, and Harrisburg. New Braunfels, Friedrichsburg, and Castroville, are entirely German. In Seguin, Indianola, Galveston, and Houston, there are about an equal number of Americans and Germans. In San Antonio, the majority are Germans. In Austin, Columbus, La Grange, Victoria, Corpus Christi, and many other towns, there are large numbers. It will be very readily understood that the larger portion live in cities, as mechanics, merchants, and physicians, while the smaller, but the better educated class, are engaged in agriculture and cattle-raising. The educated class of Germans is proportionably greater than in any other State, and nowhere else has it so readily adapted itself to its necessities. Among laborers, as well as among merchants and farmers, are found men who were formerly officers, professors, students of all the faculties, lawyers, parsons, teachers, even counts and barons. Every one who comes into the country without means embraces that particular branch of labor which will furnish him with the means of subsistence.

What it Meant.

He gave me a knife one day at school,
Four-bladed, the handle of pearl!
And great black words on the wrapper said,
"For the darlingest little girl."
I was glad! Oh yes, yet the crimson blood
To my young cheek came and went,
And my heart thumped wondrously pit-a-pat,
But I didn't know what it meant.

One night he said I must jump on his sled,
For the snow was falling fast;
I was half afraid, but he coaxed and coaxed,
And he got me on at last.
Laughing and chatting in merry glee,
To my home his course he bent,—
And my sisters looked at each other and smiled,
But I didn't know what it meant.

The years passed on, and they touched his eye
With a shadow of deeper blue;
They gave to his form a manlier grace,
To his cheek a swarthier hue.
We stood by the dreamily rippling brook,
When the day was almost spent;
His whispers were soft as its lullaby,
And—*now I know what it meant!*

The Minister and the Fiddle.

Half a century ago, or less, the somewhat facetious Dr. Pond dwelt in the quiet and out-of-the-way village of A———, in the State of Steady Habits. The Doctor's ideas were liberal—much more so than many of his congregation; nevertheless, he kept on the even tenor of his way, and disregarded the prejudices of some of his people. He had a son named Enoch, who, at an early age, manifested a remarkable talent for music, which the father cherished and cultivated with care. In the same village resided an antiquated maiden lady, who, having no cares of her own to occupy her time and attention, magnanimously devoted herself to those of her neighbors. One morning she called at the Doctor's, and requested to see him. When he entered the room where she was seated, he perceived at a glance that something was amiss, and before he had time to extend to her the usual "how d'ye do?" she added:

"I think, Dr. Pond, that a man of your age and profession might have had something better to do, when you were in New London last week, than to buy Enoch a *fiddle*; all the people are ashamed that our minister should buy his son a fiddle. A *fiddle!* Oh, dear, what is the world coming to, when ministers will do such things?"

"Who told you I had bought a fiddle?" inquired the Doctor.

"Who told me? Why, everybody says so, and some people have heard him play on it as they passed the door. But ain't it true, Doctor?"

"I bought Enoch a violin when I went to New London."

"A violin? What's that?"

"Did you never see one?"

"Never."

"Enoch!" said the Doctor, stepping to the door, "bring your violin here."

Enoch obeyed the command, but no sooner had he entered with the instrument, than the lady exclaimed—

"La! now, there; why it is a fiddle!"

"Do not judge rashly," said the Doctor, giving his son a wink; "wait till you hear it."

Taking the hint, Enoch played Old Hundred. The lady was completely mystified: it looked like a fiddle, but then who had ever heard Old Hundred played on a fiddle! It could not be. So, rising to depart, she exclaimed, "I am glad I came in to satisfy myself. La me! just think how people will lie!"—*Harper's Mag.*

Professional Anecdote.

In a neighboring city, a young member of the Bar thought he would adopt a motto for himself; and, after much reflection, wrote in large letters, and pasted up against the wall, the following: "Suum cuique," which may be translated, "Let every one have his own." A country client coming in, expressed himself much gratified with the maxim, but added, "You don't spell it right." "Indeed; then how ought it to be spelt?" The visiter replied, "Sue 'em quick."

Camphor and Strychnine.

The beneficial effects of camphor, as an antidote to strychnine, are illustrated in a case reported by Dr. Tewkesbury, of Portland, Me. It appears that a boy was seized with convulsions, and it was ascertained that he had just eaten a biscuit, picked up at the door of an eating-house, that was made for the purpose of killing rats, and contained about one and a half grains of strychnine. The boy's spasms were so severe that immediate death was inevitable, though all the usual remedies were resorted to. Camphor could not be introduced into the stomach, on account of the continued lock-jaw. Accordingly strong injections of camphor were used, and the body immersed in a hot camphor bath, and in a few hours the boy was comparatively well.

Heroic Conduct of a Chaplain.

We clip the following from a late English paper:

"An act of great heroism took place recently at Malta, by the Rev. Mr. Robinson, chaplain to the forces. A Mr. and Mrs. Evans, with their son, a fine boy about eight years old, on their return from Upper Egypt, were crossing in a boat from Valletta to Vittoriosa, when the little fellow, in endeavoring to catch hold of a piece of stick, overbalanced himself, and instantly sunk before the eyes of parents. Mr. Robinson, who was following in another boat, seeing what had occurred, immediately jumped into the sea, and succeeded in bringing him apparently dead into it. It was very rough and windy, and, as he did not take off even his coat, he was completely exhausted. Mr. Evans, the father of the boy, feeling much gratified for what the reverend gentleman had done, sent him a check for $2,500, which was at once returned. But what makes the story the more romantic, but not less true, is, the two gentlemen who have so unexpectedly become acquainted with each other are relatives and members of branches of the same family, but, in consequence of differences which took place many years ago, they had not seen each other since their boyhood, and each was ignorant of the other's residence in the island, until this singular introduction.

A Mechanical Curiosity.

With a great deal of wonder, says the editor of the New Haven *Patriot*, we the other day saw at the store of Mr. Cannon a couple of bottles, each of which would not hold over a quart, and in one of which was a saw mill in operation, and in the other a flour mill also in operation. Both mills were moved by a crank in the neck of each bottle. The bottles and machinery are in the possession of Mr. A. H. Parkingham, who is now in the employ of Mr. Cannon. Mr. Parkingham says the machinery was built within their covering thirty-five years ago, by a person who was then a resident of New York, but now deceased. He did it on a wager of $5,000, which he won in less than three years, the time allowed for the work. It has been suggested that the glass must have been blown over the machinery, but it is also said it was impossible with such kind of bottles. They are filled full of machinery, which is braced and otherwise made strong. The neck of each bottle is filled with a plug, which is keyed close to the neck. The mystery of getting in the key, when there is hardly room to get in a tool as big as a shingle-nail, is as great as any other mystery about the ingenious affair.

THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

First Session.

Wednesday, May 7, 1856.

SENATE.

Mr. Stuart, from the Committee of Conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the bill to supply deficiencies, reported that they had met the Committee of Conference on the part of the House, and that they were unable to agree.

Mr. Hunter moved that the Senate insist upon their amendments, and ask a further Committee of Conference on the disagreeing votes.

Mr. Pratt thought the appointment of another committee, unnecessary, as it seemed to be the understanding that under no contingency would the House yield. He thought it time for the Senate to assert its own rights as a coordinate branch of the Government, and stand by its amendments, and, if the bill was lost, the responsibility would rest where it belonged.

Mr. Hunter held that the best course would be to insist on all the amendments, and the committees of the two Houses could discuss all together.

The motion of Mr. Hunter having been agreed to, the Chair appointed Messrs. Hunter, Weller, and Fish, the committee on the part of the Senate.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the subject of naval reform.

Mr. Bayard then rose, and addressed the Senate until three o'clock, concluding the speech which he commenced on Monday. In the course of his remarks, he replied to the speech of Mr. Houston, and vindicated the conduct of Capt. Dupont from aspersion.

Mr. Mallory desired the further consideration of the subject postponed to Tuesday next, when, if no other Senator desired to address the body, he would wind up the debate.

Mr. Crittenden intimated that he had some further remarks to offer, but would prefer first to hear what the Senator from Florida had to say on the subject.

Mr. Mallory contended that he was entitled by usage and courtesy to wind up the debate.

Mr. Toombs gave notice of his intention to offer a substitute for the original bill; and then the further consideration of the subject was postponed till Wednesday next, and made the special order for that day, at one o'clock.

A discussion ensued, as to priority of business, Mr. Stuart maintaining that the river and harbor bills had precedence.

And the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. Pringle, of New York, from the Committee of Conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the deficiency bill, reported that the committee had been unable to agree, and that the managers on the part of the House had directed him to offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the House of Representatives adhere to the several amendments and disagreements of the said House of Representatives to the Senate amendments to the House bill entitled "An act to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1856," and that the managers on the part of the House be discharged from further action on the Committee of Conference on said amendments.

Mr. H. Marshall, of Kentucky, was opposed to the adoption of the resolution. He supposed that every gentleman in the House realized the technicality of the language employed by the committee, and that to use the word "adhere" would signify a determination on the part of the House that the bill should pass, either in the shape in which it had originally received their sanction, or that it should fail altogether.

Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, thought it would be very strange if the House should adhere to its disagreements to the Senate amendments, and thereby preclude the possibility of the passage of this bill, unless the Senate should recede from its items, without having heard from the Committee of Conference a statement of what constituted the difficulty between the two bodies.

Mr. Stanton, of Ohio, was of the opinion that the House had reached a point at which it was impracticable, and not within the rules of the House, to take separate votes upon the several amendments of the Senate. The report of the Committee of Conference must be taken as a whole, and was not susceptible of division.

Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, called the attention of the House to the fact that a message had been received from the Senate, announcing that that body had insisted on their amendments to the deficiency bill, and asked the appointment of another Committee of Conference. He put it to the House, whether they would assume the responsibility of adhering to their disagreeing votes, and thus defeat the bill; or whether they would accede to the request of the Senate for the appointment of another committee, and by this means, perhaps, bring about an accommodation that would receive the sanction of both Houses.

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, replied to the remarks of his colleague, [Mr. Stanton,] and thought that, as the Senate had appointed a third Committee of Conference, it was due to that body, to the country, and to the dignity of the House, that another committee should be appointed on the part of the House, in order that efforts might be continued to bring about an arrangement by which the passage of the bill could be secured.

Mr. Clingman, of North Carolina, had originally voted for the appropriations for the army, and that for the aqueduct, which had been inserted in the bill by the Senate, and he entertained no doubt that they were both proper, under existing circumstances. He was opposed to chartering a company for the purpose of constructing the works necessary for the introduction of water into this city.

Mr. Washburn, of Maine, was in favor of the appointment of another Committee of Conference, in accordance with the request of the Senate.

Mr. Covode, of Pennsylvania, opposed the amendment of the Senate, making an appropriation for continuing the construction of the Washington aqueduct. He believed that there was a point connected with these water works which the House did not understand; and that was, that the Government had not secured the water necessary to supply the aqueduct, when constructed.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, desired to know who the gentlemen were who desired a charter to bring water into this city, and whether they were citizens of this District.

Mr. Covode named several gentlemen from Pennsylvania who were interested in the company, and who, as he declared, were responsible men.

Mr. Jones. I ask the gentleman if any of the company live in this District?

Mr. Covode. One of them lives in this District, but I do not recollect his name.

Mr. Jones. Is he not a sub-contractor on the Washington aqueduct?

Mr. Covode. I do not know that he is.

Mr. Jones then desired to know if the gentleman was willing to put works to supply this city with water in the power of a corporation?

Mr. Covode replied, that the company who asked this charter would give the most ample guaranties for the completion of the work at a million of dollars, and of a capacity sufficient to supply the wants of the city.

Mr. Jones, although opposed to this work, said he would prefer, if it was to progress and be completed by money paid from the Treasury of the United States, that it should be done under the present arrangement. But it seemed to him that the secret was now out, and that opposition to appropriations for this aqueduct was not to save the public Treasury from the expenditure of the money that would be requisite for the construction of this work, but that there was a company behind who were asking for a charter to vest in them the right to build this work, and to sell the water in this city. Mr. J. then discussed other subjects connected with the bill.

Mr. Lane, of Oregon, entered into a long defence of the people of his Territory, as connected with the expenditures for the army.

And then, without taking a question on the pending resolution, at half past three o'clock the House adjourned.

Thursday, May 8, 1856.

SENATE.

On motion of Mr. Mason, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the resolution reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations, in compliance with a resolution calling on that committee to report what further legislation, if any, was necessary in relation to the notice given by the President for abrogating the treaty with Denmark. The committee had made a somewhat elaborate report, closing with the following resolution:

Resolved, That the notice which has been given by the President to Denmark, pursuant to the resolution of the Senate of the 3d of March, 1855, to terminate the treaty with that Power of the 20th of April, 1826, is sufficient to cause said treaty to terminate and be annulled to all intents whatsoever, pursuant to the 11th article thereof, and that no other or further act of legislation is necessary to put an end to said treaty as part of the law of the land.

The resolution being before the Senate, Messrs. Stuart and Sumner rose almost simultaneously, the former being recognised by the Chair.

Mr. Stuart moved to amend the resolution by striking out the following words:

"And that no other or further legislation is necessary to put an end to said treaty as part of the law of the land."

Observing that he would reserve what he had to say to another occasion, he yielded the floor to

Mr. Sumner, who rose and addressed the Senate at considerable length, maintaining that the abrogation of treaties could only be effected by the action of the Government in all its co-ordinate branches, and not by the President and Senate as detached parties. He cited the cases of the abrogation of our treaty with France in 1798, and with the English Government in relation to Oregon, both of which had been done by acts of Congress, while in the present case, in defiance of usage, it was proposed to make the change, which he thought unwarranted by the Constitution. Mr. S. then went into a long constitutional argument to sustain his position.

The debate was continued until after four o'clock P. M., Messrs. Clayton and Bayard sustaining the resolution, and Messrs. Seward, Hale, Toombs, Collamer, Benjamin, and Crittenden, opposing it.

Both by Mr. Toombs and Mr. Crittenden the expediency of giving any notice at all to Denmark for the termination of the treaty, with a view to our release from the Danish Sound dues, was called into question, and the whole proceedings to that effect were pronounced unworthy of our character as a great people, and unbecoming our position in the family of nations. These dues were recognised by the nations of Europe centuries before our existence as a distinct community, and Mr. Toombs thought it ill became us to take the initiative in disturbing that family in which we were comparatively new comers. He was not so eager for a quarrel as to go four thousand miles in search of it, nor would he make this petty exaction the occasion of it. Mr. Crittenden spoke to the same purpose, and advised that the notice be altogether *retracted,* instead of being made more operative by a legislative act to that effect.

Mr. Stuart desired to modify his motion so as to strike out the word "terminate," and adding "as between Denmark and the United States," so that the resolution would read:

"That the notice which has been given by the President to Denmark, pursuant to the resolution of the Senate of the 3d March, 1855, to terminate the treaty with that Power of the 20th April, 1826, is sufficient to cause said treaty to terminate as between Denmark and the United States."

Mr. Mallory observed that it must be manifest no vote could be taken this evening, and he would therefore move to postpone its further consideration until to-morrow, with a view to proceed to the consideration of Executive business.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Treasury Department, recommending that the joint resolution of the House providing for returns of the coastwise commerce be so amended as to authorize the employment of three extra clerks to prepare the said returns; which was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Also, a communication from the same Department, in reply to the resolution of the 1st instant, calling for information as to the number of custom-houses now in course of construction, the names of their contractors, &c.; which was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, from the Committee of Conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the bill to amend the act "in addition to certain acts granting bounty land to certain officers and soldiers who have been engaged in the military service of the United States," approved March 3, 1855, submitted a report, recommending that the Senate should recede from its disagreement to the House amendment striking out the fifth and sixth sections of the Senate amendments to the original bill; and that the House amendment to the eighth section be amended by inserting after the word "last" the word "preceding," and that in this form the amendment be agreed to; and also that the House recede from its amendment proposed as an additional section to the Senate amendments.

Mr. Jones stated that the Senate had already agreed to the report, and expressed the hope that it would at once be disposed of by the House.

The question was taken, and the report was agreed to.

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1857, and a bill making appropriations for the transportation of the United States mail by ocean steamers and otherwise during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1857; which were severally read twice and committed.

The House then resumed the consideration of the resolution reported yesterday by Mr. Pringle, of New York, from the managers on the part of the House on the Committee of Conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the deficiency bill.

Mr. Pringle remarked that, as the Senate had adopted a resolution merely insisting on their amendments, he did not think it would be wise on the part of the House to be behind that body in courtesy; and he would therefore ask leave to withdraw his resolution.

No objection being made, the resolution was withdrawn.

Mr. P. then moved that the House insist upon their several amendments and disagreements to the Senate amendments, and that they concur in the request of the Senate for a further conference.

Mr. Giddings, of Ohio, remarked that the motion of the gentleman from New York would bring about another Committee of Conference, to which he had no very great objection. He thought, however, that there was a time when, having complied with all the forms of legislative etiquette, and shown the Senate all proper respect, they should look to the maintenance of their own rights and dignity. Therefore, instead of insisting, he would adhere to the disagreements of the House from this time forth until the Administration should inform them for what purposes these appropriations were asked.

He then proceeded to oppose the amendment making an appropriation to supply the deficiency in the judiciary fund, on the ground that it made provision for the $27,000 demanded by the marshal of the southern district of Ohio for expenses incurred in arresting and returning fugitive slaves to Kentucky. In the midst of very earnest remarks on this subject, Mr. G. was seized with sudden indisposition, and fell fainting to the floor. Much confusion ensued, and Mr. Giddings was borne to the nearest window, where, after exposure to the air, he in a few moments recovered.

In the mean time, at the suggestion of Mr. H. Marshall, of Kentucky, the further consideration of the subject before the House was postponed until two o'clock, in order to give Mr. Giddings sufficient time to recover from his indisposition, so as to be able to resume his remarks.

The House then resumed the consideration of the bill granting lands to the State of Iowa, in alternate sections, to aid in the construction of certain railroads in said State, the question being on its passage.

Mr. Bennett, of New York, demanded the previous question, which was seconded; and, under the operation thereof, the bill was passed by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Ball, Barksdale, Bell, Bennett of New York, Benson, Billinghurst, Bishop, Bowie, Bradshaw, Buffinton, Burlingame, Campbell of Ohio, Clark of Connecticut, Cobb of Alabama, Covode, Cragin, Cullen, Dean, Dowdell, Durfee, Edie, Evans, Flagler, Fuller, of Pennsylvania, Giddings, Gilbert, Granger, Greenwood, Hall of Iowa, Horton of New York, Hughston, Kelly, Kennett, King, Knapp, Knowlton, Knox, Leiter, Lindley, Matteson, Maxwell, McCarty, Miller of New York, Morrill, Murray, Oliver of New York, Parker, Peck, Pelton, Pennington, Perry, Pike, Pringle, Purviance, Richardson, Robison, Sabin, Sandidge, Sapp, Simmons, Smith of Alabama, Stranahan, Tappan, Taylor, Thorington, Thurston, Trafton, Wakeman, Walbridge, Waldron, Walker, Washburne of Illinois, Welch, Wells, Williams, Woodruff, and Woodworth—79.

NAYS—Messrs. Aiken, Albright, Allison, Barbour, Bliss, Bocock, Branch, Brenton, Brooks, Burnett, Cadwalader, Caskie, Clingman, Cobb of Georgia, Colfax, Cumback, Edmundson, Elliott, English, Foster, Fuller of Maine, Galloway, Harlan, Harrison, Haven, Hoffman, Holloway, Horton of Ohio, Jones of Tennessee, Letcher, Lumpkin, A. K. Marshall of Kentucky, H. Marshall of Kentucky, McMullin, McQueen, Miller of Indiana, Millson, Morgan, Paine, Pettit, Puryear, Reade, Ready, Ricaud, Rivers, Scott, Smith of Tennessee, Smith of Virginia, Sneed, Spinner, Stanton, Stewart, Swope, Trippe, Warner, Wheeler, Whitney, Wright of Tennessee, and Zollicoffer—59.

Mr. Smith, of Alabama, from the Committee of Elections, submitted a report on the contested election case from New Mexico, declaring that Miguel A. Otero is entitled to the seat now held by José Manuel Gallegos as Delegate from that Territory; which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. S., by instruction of the committee, submitted the following resolution in connection with the report:

Resolved, That the parties to this contest be allowed to appear before this House, either in person or by counsel, to defend their respective claims.

Considerable debate ensued, and before any question was taken, the hour of two o'clock arrived.

The House then resumed the consideration of the deficiency bill.

Mr. Giddings concluded his remarks, and

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, replied at considerable length.

Mr. Phelps, of Missouri, then obtained the floor, but yielded to a motion that the House adjourn.

ANNIVERSARY WEEK.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, MAY 5.

American Female Guardian Society.—The twenty-second annual meeting was held last evening, at the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Twenty-ninth street and Fifth avenue. The children of the home schools, which are under the care of the Society, were present, and participated in the musical part of the exercises. Rev. John Knox presided, and the meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. T. L. Cuyler.

From the Treasurer's report, it appears that the income and expenditure of the Society, including the publishing department and Home for the Friendless, amounted to $27,925.77.

The present liabilities of the Society are $2,500 due upon a lot recently purchased, on which a new and much-needed building is in process of erection, connected with the Home for the Friendless, and which, although it will much increase the current expenses of the coming year, will provide for a permanent enlargement of the work.

The report of the Board of Managers alludes to the striking change in public sentiment relative to friendless and neglected youth and children, and the contrast in this respect between 1836 and 1856; to the early and constant agency of this society, and its auxiliaries, through the press and otherwise; to the many children gathered from the streets, and placed within the fold of Christian homes in the country; to the spirit of missions, and that of the Great Missionary, necessary to meet the responsibilities of the work.

The number of life members received is 253. Whole number, 2,000. The Home for the Friendless, founded by the Society some eight years since, has sheltered, fed, and clothed, over 6,000 inmates, and sustained an average family of between one and two hundred from year to year, near 2,000 of whom have been friendless and homeless children.

The first aim of its managers has been to provide these children with permanent homes, in kind Christian families, in the country, where they might be trained to virtue and usefulness and in this good work they have been eminently successful. In more than a thousand homes these little ones may now be seen, bright, hopeful, and happy, who but recently were seen among the hapless and wretched.

The annual sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. Cuyler.

American Home Missionary Society.—The annual sermon was delivered, in the Church of the Puritans, Union square, last evening, by the Rev. N. S. S. Beman, D. D.

New York Bible Society.—The annual sermon was delivered before a large audience last evening, at the Dutch Reformed Church, Washington square, by Rev. Dr. Cheever. The Scriptures, said the reverend gentleman, are clothed with a vesture dipped in blood. The word of God is sufficient, and wherever you send that, there is the spirit of God. This is the corner-stone of the action of the Bible Society. The Bible has been translated into 260 languages and dialects, and is ready to be presented to 600,000,000 of the inhabitants of the earth. Only 190,000,000 have as yet received it.

American and Foreign Christian Union.—The Rev. Dr. Wylie, of Philadelphia, preached at Doctor McLeod's church, in Twelfth street, at half-past seven o'clock in the evening. The reverend gentleman went on to denounce from Scriptural texts the baneful influence of the Papal power. He detailed the evil consequences which, he said, flowed from the monastic system, the confessional, absolution, and most of the sacraments—particularly that of the real presence of Christ in a consecrated wafer—of the Roman Catholic Church. Then he spoke of "Maryolitry," image worship, and other observances of the Roman Catholic Church, which, in prayer, he hoped that God would never visit this country with.

Presbyterian Church—Board of Foreign Missions.—The nineteenth anniversary came off last evening, at the Rev. Dr. Potts's church, University place. The receipts were $201,933.61; the expenditures, $201,908.75; leaving a bal-

ance of $24.86. The advance in the receipts of the treasury, from all sources, over those of the last year, has been something more than $10,000. The publications of the Board have been the same as those of the previous year. Eighteen missionaries (five of whom have been in this country on a visit) and thirty male and female assistant missionaries, making forty-eight in all, have been sent out during the year. There are nine missions among the various Indian tribes of our own country. Two missions in Western Africa, one in Liberia, and the other on the island of Corisco. In Siam, one mission at Bangkok. Three missions in China—at Canton, Ningpo, and Shanghai. The mission to the Chinese in California is still continued, under the care of Rev. William Speer, whose labors have been of great service to the Chinese in various ways. There are two missions under the care of the Board in South America, one at Buenos Ayres, and the other at Bogota, in New Granada. Funds have been remitted to the Evangelical missionary societies of Belgium, Paris, Geneva, and to the Waldenses Synod, to the amount of $6,000. It is believed that the cause of Evangelical religion has been greatly promoted in Europe during the last year, by the labors of these various societies. Two missionaries are laboring in this city for the benefit of the Jews. The Rev. P. D. Gurley, D. D., of Washington city, delivered the sermon.

Union Theological Seminary.—Last evening, at the Amity street Baptist Church, Rev. Dr. Williams preached the annual sermon before the Society of Inquiry of the Union Theological Seminary, from *Acts* 1, 35: "It is more blessed to give than to receive." Happiness, he began, was the great chief pursuit of man. He spoke of the vain excuses of many against aiding to extend missionary work—that they insisted it was vastly better to look at home. To these arguments, he gave the words of Christ—"Go into all the world, and preach the Gospel to every creature." This injunction was sought to be carried out by the Society of Inquiry. In concluding, the Rev. speaker dwelt upon the sublimity and nobleness of the missionary spirit; such men as Howard, Elliott, Smith, and a long list of others, who had perilled their lives in this work, were true men, and great was their reward. Such men, too, as Jonathan Edwards, Timothy Dwight, John M. Mason, and Archibald Alexander, in the positions they occupied, in the devotion of their talents to God's work, and eschewing emoluments and riches, had each experienced that it was more blessed to give than to receive. He asked that all view life and its duties as these men did. The exercises terminated with prayer and benediction by Rev. Dr. Skinner.

New York, Tuesday, May 6.

German Young Men's Christian Union.—The sixth anniversary was held last evening, in the German Evangelical Mission Church, Houston street. The exercises were mainly in the German tongue. A grand choral by the congregation led off the exercises; after which, Rev. Mr. Stein followed with prayer. The annual report was read by the Secretary. It specified the present number of members of the Union as 646. The receipts of the past year were stated as $260.15; the expenses, $312.12—leaving a deficiency in the treasury of $52.49. Rev. Mr. Steimle followed with the opening address. He spoke of the importance of associations like the German Young Men's Christian Union to advance the cause of evangelical religion. Rev. Dr. Dewitt gave the next address. Humanity, he said, was the same the world over. All had immortal souls and immortal destinies. The language spoken mattered not—there was but one language to the spirit—the language of gospel love, and a hereafter. An anthem was executed by the choir. The closing address was delivered by Rev. Mr. Guldin. He dwelt upon the state of society and customs that met the German young men in the United States, contrasted with that to which they were accustomed in their native country. The difficulty was a tendency to free thinking and infidelity—a disregard of the Sabbath—to drink, and mad dissipation. There were in New York at present nearly 100,000 Germans. If all the German churches in the city were filled, they would not hold over 15,000. Prayer and benediction by Rev. W. Prager terminated the exercises.

American Seamen's Friend Society.—The twenty-eighth anniversary was held at the Tabernacle last evening. The building was densely crowded. Many distinguished clergymen from abroad occupied seats upon the platform. P. Perit, Esq., President of the Society, having taken the chair at 7½ o'clock, the exercises of the evening commenced by the singing of the hymn, "Gladness in the Ship," which was effectively rendered. The abstract of the annual report, made by Rev. H. Loomis, says that in 1830 the tonnage of American vessels was 1,191,776 tons; the number of seamen and watermen under the American flag, including those in the navy, a little over ninety thousand. In 1855, the tonnage had increased to 5,212,000 tons, and the number of seamen to nearly four hundred thousand, both having more than quadrupled in one fourth of a century. The commerce, tonnage, and seamen, of the world, have much more than doubled during the last forty years. The foreign chaplaincies of the society are, in New Granada—Aspinwall and Panama; in the Sandwich Islands—Honolulu and Lahaina; in Peru—Callao and the Chincha Islands; in Chili—Valparaiso; in China—Canton; in France—Havre and Marseilles; in Sweden—Gottland; in Denmark—Copenhagen; in New Brunswick—St. Johns. The society also sustains the Bethel in Mobile Bay, and the Sailors' Home in New York, and aids the Bethel in Portland, Me., and the Mariners' Church in New York. In the Seamen's Savings Bank, in New York, seamen alone have deposited nearly one third of a million of dollars the past year. Over two and a half millions in that bank belong to seamen. In 1854, twenty-five millions of dollars were sunk in the ocean. In 1855, which was free from storms, the losses upon the ocean were fifteen millions of dollars, making an average of $20,000,000 for the two years, and experienced sea captains told him that three-fourths of these losses were owing to bad crews, for which the owners of merchant ships deserved censure, because of their disregard of the charater of their sailors. James C. Beecher, chaplain at Canton, China, after giving a graphic description of life at sea, said that there was an attraction for the sea to young minds, when youth was growing to manhood, and when thousands of young men desire to throw off the restraints of the home and the college. After the singing of the hymn, "Jesus on the Sea," the Rev. Dr. Parker, of New York, addressed the audience. The sailors, were educated by the dangers and perils they had to encounter; it should be the duty of Christians to aid in the good work of their evangelization. Let no brother remember that he was of any denomination, but consider himself a member of the human family, and a friend of sailors. The Rev. Dr. Heacock, of Buffalo, said that Bethel missionaries should be put upon the transatlantic ships, and changed from one to another, as the circumstances of the case might require. If the Bethel missionary could go upon such a mission, with the word of life upon his lips, while the swift-winged ship was flying before the wind, it would afford a new facility for reaching sailors out of port. There was promise in such a work.

Union Theological Seminary.—The anniversary took place last evening, in Dr. Prentiss's church, Mercer street. The address of Mr. James B. Bonar was of an exceedingly vigorous character. From what we saw last evening, we are impelled to observe that a pursuit of the study of declamation would not be amiss amongst the students of the Theological Seminary. An appropriate address was delivered by Professor H. B. Smith, D. D. The graduating class comprise the following gentlemen:

Chester S. Armstrong, Parma, Mich.; Jas. B. Bonar, New York; Alonzo Brown, Ossippee, N. H.; Israel Brundage, Benton, Pa.; Jackson G. Coffin, New York; John P. Cushman, Troy; Charles Harding, Conway, Mass.: Edwin L. Hurd, E. B. Hurlbut, Galesburg, Ill.; M. D. Kalopothakes, Athens, Greece; Alex. McLean, jun., New York Mills; James H. Parsons, Franklin; Herman C. Riggs, Brooklyn; George L. Tucker, New York; Henry M. Tupper, Hardwick, Mass.; Charles C. Wallace, New York; George H. White, Indianapolis, Ind.; William C. Whitford, Leonardsville; Marinus Willett, New York.

New York, Wednesday, May 7.

American and Foreign Christian Union.—The Union celebrated its seventh anniversary yesterday, at the Broadway Tabernacle.

After the singing, and the reading of the 13th chapter of Revelations, by Dr. Hawkes, of Hartford, Conn., prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. King, of Rockaway, Long Island.

The Treasurer's report, and the report of the Directors, were presented by E. Vernon, Esq., General Agent, and the Rev. Dr. Fairchild, one of the Secretaries.

The object of the Union is to enlarge the domain of religious freedom, and to diffuse a pure Christianity throughout the corrupted portions of Christendom.

The receipts of the Treasury for the year were $69,330.56. The expenditures were $67,657.91.

The whole number of laborers connected with the Society within the year was 119, of whom 67 were in the home, and 52 in the foreign field, being in the aggregate 11 more than in the year preceding.

A statement was given of the cheering results that have followed the labors of the missionaries of this Society, which was received with great interest by the audience.

The Rev. Mr. Leo, a convert from Romanism, and missionary of the Society, addressed the audience. For the past two years and a half he had labored in four of the New England States, among his countrymen, the Irish. He had witnessed twenty-two cases of conversion from the Romish to the Protestant church. He had not found in New England a single congregation of native-born Catholics. Not one-twentieth part of any Roman Catholic church in this country, professing the dogmas of Papacy, was native born.

The Rev. Dr. Sunderland, of Washington, after depicting the evil influences exerted by Catholicism, concluded his remarks by an appeal to the audience to further the efforts of the Society.

Frederick T. Frelinghuysen and the Rev. Dr. Dewitt, of Bridgeport, Conn., spoke at some length also.

Meeting of the Colored Abolitionists.—A general meeting of Abolitionists, without distinction of party, was holden at the Church of the Shiloh, in Prince street, last night.

Lewis Tappan, Esq., was called to the chair. Prayer was offered by Rev. Rufus Jocelyn.

Rev. Henry H. Garnett (colored) addressed the meeting. He has recently arrived from the West Indies, where he has been laboring in the missionary field.

William Wells Brown (colored) was the next speaker. He warned his colored brethren to beware how they were taken by the politicians. The only principle for the true Anti-Slavery man was the immediate abolition of Slavery.

Rev. Mr. Crawford, (white,) of Nantucket, Mr. Goodell, and others, spoke at some length in this meeting.

New York Colonization Society.—The anniversary was held last evening, in the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Fourth street and Lafayette place. Anson G. Phelps, Esq., presided.

Dr. D. Meredith Reese read the twenty-fourth annual report, which contained many interesting facts relating to Liberia.

The Rev. Dr. Finley defined the object of the Association to be just exactly what had been done in Africa—the establishment of a Christian Republic from among the Christian free negroes of America.

The Rev. Theodore Cuyler, though decidedly opposed to the spirit of Human Slavery, was willing to bear testimony of his cordial support of the objects of this Society, for the elevation and civilization of the negro.

Rev. John Sey, who had resided in Liberia for many years, made encouraging remarks; the Rev. Dr. Gillette, and Rev. R. R. Gurley, D. D., Corresponding Secretary, made appropriate remarks.

Union Theological Seminary.—The formal inauguration of Professor R. D. Hitchcock to the chair of Church History in the Union Theological Seminary, (Presbyterian,) took place at Rev. Dr. Adams's church, in Madison square, last evening. He is said to be a young man of brilliant talents, and a valuable accession to the faculty of this institution. He was formerly Professor in Bowdoin College, Maine, from which place he was called to his present position at the instigation of Mrs. Bell, of Baltimore, who endowed this Professorship with the liberal sum of $25,000, and was allowed to name its first incumbent. It is called the Washburne Professorship of Church History, having been named after the brother of Mrs. Bell, the late Rev. Dr. Washburne, of Baltimore.

New York, Thursday, May 8.

American Home Missionary Society.—The thirtieth anniversary was celebrated in the Broadway Tabernacle, last evening. The Hon. William Jessup, LL. D., presided. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Joel Hawes, of Connecticut. The Society has been called to mourn the decease, during the year, of two of its Vice Presidents, Rev. Robert H. Bishop, D. D., and Rev. Thomas A. Merrill, D. D.; one of its Directors, Rev. Artemas Bullard, D. D.; and fourteen of its missionaries. The number of ministers of the gospel in the service of the Society, in twenty-four different States and Territories, during the year, has been 986. Of the whole number, 528 have been the pastors or stated supplies of single congregations; 315 have ministered in two or three congregations each; and 143 have extended their labors over still wider fields. Ten missionaries have preached to congregations of colored people; and 59 in foreign languages—23 to Welsh, and 31 to German congregations, and 5 to congregations of Norwegians, Swedes, Swiss, and Frenchmen. The number of congregations and missionary stations supplied, in whole or in part, is 1,965. The number of pupils in Sabbath Schools, is 60,000. Fifty churches have been organized by the missionaries during the year; and 50, that had been dependent, have assumed the support of their own ministry. Forty-eight houses of worship have been completed; 30 repaired; and 56 others are in process of erection. Ninety young men, in connection with the missionary churches, are in preparation for the gospel ministry. Receipts, $193,548.37: liabilities, $196,162.68; payments, $186,611.02—leaving $9,551.66 still due. The Society elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President—Henry Dwight, Esq., Geneva, N. Y.; Treasurer—C. R. Robert, Esq.; Secretaries—Rev. Milton Badger, D. D., David B. Coe, Daniel P. Noyes; Recording Secretary—Wm. C. Gilman, Esq.

American Congregational Union.—The third anniversary was held in the Church of the Puritans, Union square, at 10½ o'clock yesterday morning. The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. Richard H. Knight, of Kansas. The Rev. W. J. Buddington stated that the principal subject of consideration at the meeting would be church building in Kansas. He said the trustees of the Union asked for help. Considerable had come from Massachusetts. The emigration to Nebraska and Minnesota was composed principally of New England men. The Rev. Dr. Patton and the Rev. David Dobey, of Brooklyn, had aided the funds materially; $5,000 had been raised, and $5,000 more is secured. The society wants $10,000 additional, to commence operations on the opening of Spring. The Rev. David Goodhall is also engaged in the work. In view of these things, he congratulated the meeting on the prosperous aspect the matter had assumed. The money thus raised is not to provide Bibles; that is done from another source. The Union desired to build churches. The Rev. Mr. Knight, of Kansas, said that the Methodist Church South at one time literally overflowed Kansas with their ministers, but he was happy to say that they had all retired. After an energetic speech from the Rev. H. W. Beecher, the meeting adjourned.

American and Foreign Bible Society.—The annual meeting of the Baptist denomination was held yesterday, in the Oliver street Church. The Rev. Dr. Welch occupied the chair. The morning exercises were opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Baldwin, of Troy. The Rev. Mr. Hutchinson, of Vermont, read a portion of Scripture. Mr. Warren Carter read the minutes of the anniversary meeting held in Brooklyn last year. The committee on officers nominated the following officers for the ensuing year:

President, Rev. D. T. Welch, D. D.; Rev. E. Lathrop, D. D., first *Vice President*, with twenty-nine other Vice Presidents; Rev. Horace T. Love, *Corresponding Secretary;* Warren Carter, Esq., *Recording Secretary;* and Nathan C. Platt, Esq., *Treasurer.*

Board of Managers.—Rev. E. Lathrop, Rev. W. Briggs, H. M. Baldwin, S. S. Constant, Humphrey Phelps, H. M. Barrett, Lyman Thompson, Isaac Newton, William J. Todd, J. F. Zebling, Lewis Roberts, and U. D. Ward.

These nominations were all unanimously confirmed.

The Treasurer, Nathan C. Platt, read the annual report, in which he showed that the receipts, including those for the new building, were $105,618.10; expenditures, including payment on new building, $107,000; making a deficiency of $2,618.10.

American Anti-Slavery Society.—This Society held its twenty-third annual meeting yesterday, at the City Assembly Rooms. Wm. Lloyd Garrison presided, and opened the exercises by reading a passage from Jeremiah. Prayer was offered by Rev. Theodore Parker. The Treasurer's report foots up as follows: Receipts for the year, of the American Anti-Slavery Society and its auxiliaries, so far as returns have been made, $33,646.53; expenditures, $29,138.90; balance, $4,507.63.

Mr. Garrison submitted the resolutions adopted.

Speeches were delivered by the Rev. S. J. May, Mrs. Lucy Stone Blackwell, Mr. Garrison, Mr. Stephen Pearl Andrews, the Rev. Theodore Parker, and others.

Sessions of the Society were held on the morning and evening of the 8th also.

New York, Friday, May 9.

New York City Anti-Slavery Society.—The anniversary meeting of this Society was held at the City Assembly Rooms, last evening, Mr. S. H. Gay in the chair. Some three or four hundred people were in attendance. Mr. William W. Brown, Mr. C. L. Remon, (both men of color,) Mrs. Lucretia Mott, and Mr. W. L. Garrison, were the speakers.

The American Bible Society.—The Society held its fortieth anniversary yesterday, at the Broadway Tabernacle. The President of the Society, the Rev. Mr. Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, having taken the chair, the meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Pollman; the President delivered an address. Two Vice Presidents have died, Hon. Abbott Lawrence and Hon. J. McPherson Berrien; and one Manager, Nathaniel Richards, Esq. The receipts of the year amount to $393,167.25. Of this amount, $161,060.48 are gratuitous, and $232,106.77 from the sale of Bibles and Testaments. The number of volumes issued is 668,225—since the organization of the Society, 11,321,912. A new imperial quarto Bible has been published; a royal octavo Bible; the Book of Psalms in octavo; small English Testament for children, schools, &c.; the Gospel of John and the Acts, in Spanish; Second Book of Kings in Choctaw. The Ojibwa Testament is now being printed, also a Portuguese Testament, and the Testament in Portuguese and English.

American and Foreign Bible Society—Second Day.—The Society resumed its exercises.

Rev. Dr. S. W. Adams, of Cleveland, Ohio, delivered a very eloquent address on the immortality of the Bible, as furnishing an argument for its universal circulation.

Afternoon Session.—Prof. Dodge, of Madison University, spoke at length and forcibly upon the duties of the Society in helping along the cause. He took occasion to express his dissent from the idea of wasting their energies by joining in with denominational organizations, whose exertion was not the propagation of the Scriptures as from the very original tongues.

Rev. H. W. Reed, of the New Mexico mission, presented a resolution to the effect that the call from New Mexico for twelve additional colporteurs to engage in the work in that dark land, where only about one in a hundred knows how to read, deserves a favorable response from the Board.

The Institution for the Blind.—The anniversary exhibition took place yesterday afternoon, in the Broadway Tabernacle. The pupils occupied their old places on the platform and the seats in front of the audience. They numbered altogether one hundred and thirty-five, of whom seventy-five were girls and sixty boys. The girls were very neatly dressed in white, and their cheerful and happy looks was a peculiarly grateful sight. The appearance of the boys showed that they had been equally well cared for.

An original poem, entitled "It is I—be not afraid," and descriptive of Christ stilling the storm, was recited with admirable effect by the authoress, Mrs. Frances Jane Crosby. This lady is one of the teachers, and is herself blind. She is also the authoress of a book of poems possessing a good deal of merit.

A few remarks in relation to the institution were made by Mr. T. Colden Cooper, superintendent.

Exhibition of the Deaf and Dumb.—The annual exhibition of the New York Institution for the Instruction of Deaf Mutes took place at the Tabernacle last evening.

The exercises were opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Stone. The President, Harvey P. Peet, LL. D., proceeded to explain the condition of the unfortunates at the time of their admission into the institution, and the method of training by which they are instructed.

American Temperance Union.—The twentieth anniversary was celebrated last evening, at the Academy of Music.

The Rev. Dr. Tyng, the Vice President, occupied the chair, and made an introductory speech.

Prayer was next offered by Rev. Dr. Heakok, of Buffalo.

The annual report was read by Dr. Marsh, Corresponding Secretary.

Boston, *May* 5, 1856.

To the Editor of the National Era:

I think that many of our Republican papers are making a great mistake in supposing that we should be less likely to succeed in case we nominate for President one of our first-class and well-known men, than we should be if we nominated some new and untried man. It is very probable that there is some difference among our great men in relation to minor matters, and which might, in the case of the election of any one of them, modify in some measure the policy of the Administration; and that, therefore, among the People, some would prefer this, and some that, as the nominee. But all would prefer, as their second choice, a man differing with them on minor points, provided he was right on the main issue, and was a man of commanding talents, who could and would perform well the work for which he would be elected. On the other hand, some would prefer losing the election, to electing an untried candidate, and being cheated as the Whigs and Democrats have been since they commenced setting aside their great men, and running availables.

The People well understand the difficult task the Republican party have undertaken, namely, to rescue the National Government from the Slave Power, and to restore the policy of the Fathers of the Republic. To do this, they want for President a man of the very first order. Whoever may be the next Republican President, will have no easy work to do. To change the policy of the Government in a matter so vital as that between Liberty and Slavery, without encroaching on the constitutional rights of the States, will require more than ordinary skill and judgment. The place requires a man of commanding talents, whose *antecedents are well known and right.* To be available, even, the candidate must be such a man. Such a nomination would give some chance of success—a different one would be a wet blanket indeed.

Democrat.

Death of Percival, the Poet.

Dr. James G. Percival, one of our American poets of extensive popularity, died on Friday, April 25th, in Wisconsin, having for some time held the office of Geologist of that State. Mr. Percival was the son of a physician, and was born September 15, 1795, in Berlin, near Hartford, Connecticut. He received his collegiate education at Yale, and subsequently entered the Medical School of the same institution, receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1820. His first volume of poems was published in 1821, and it was well received. In the following year, he published two successive volumes of miscellaneous poems and prose writings, under the title of "Clio," a third volume, of similar character, and with the same title, not appearing until 1827. His last volume of poetry, "The Dream of Day and other Poems," was published in 1843.

For a short period in 1824 he held a commission as assistant surgeon in the United States army, but resigned soon, and removed to Boston. Afterwards, he devoted himself to the study of geology, and was appointed by the Government of Connecticut, to make a geological survey of that State, which he did to the entire satisfaction of the authorities, his report being an elaborate document of some five hundred pages octavo. Of late years, he had led a quiet, reserved bachelor life in New Haven, until recently, when he undertook the office of geologist of Wisconsin, in the performance of whose duties he has just died, at the age of sixty-one.—*Phil. Bulletin.*

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Office, No. 501 Seventh street, between D and E, one square south of City Post Office.

THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1856.

THE NATIONAL ERA FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

Extension of Time.

We propose to issue the *National Era* for the Campaign, from the 1st of May, instant, to the 1st of January, inclusive, comprising thirty-six numbers of the *Era*, covering the whole period of the Presidential canvass, election, and returns, for $1 a copy, in clubs of five or more.

WHO WANTS A CHEAP DOCUMENT?

Our readers will recollect that so great was the demand for our old series of *Facts for the People*, that the surplus edition left of, after the supply of regular subscribers, was soon exhausted.

We have now to announce that, having on hand about 3,000 copies of the first volume of *Facts for the People*, (just closed,) we have had them stitched and bound in paper, and will send them, *free of postage*, to any who may order them, for 25 cents a copy. The work forms a neat volume of 192 pages. It contains—

"A Decade of the Slave Power"—complete in ten chapters.

Dangers of Slavery Extension—Slaveholders a Privileged Class—Growth of our Negro Aristocracy—being a speech delivered by Gov. Seward, in Albany, October 12th, 1855.

The Politics of Justice, Equality, and Freedom—being a speech of Gov. Seward, delivered at Buffalo, N. Y., October 19th, 1855.

American Politics—a speech delivered by the Hon. George W. Julian.

Speech of the Hon. John P. Hale, on the President's Message, relating to Kansas

Editorial Comments on the same Message.

History and Philosophy of the Struggle for the Speakership of the Present House of Representatives, with a classification of votes.

Letter of Francis P. Blair to the Republican Association of Washington.

Sectionalism and Republicanism—An Editorial Review of a Letter from the Hon. D. D. Barnard, of New York.

A Synopsis of the Slave Code in the District of Columbia.

Statistics of Slavery in Maryland and Missouri.

Besides all this, the volume presents a comprehensive view of the Know Nothing movement and its bearings; accounts of Kansas affairs, and of the slave cases that have arisen during the last twelve months, and a thorough discussion of the Republican movement, and the true policy of its supporters.

In no other Publication, of the same size and cost, can be found so full a history of the Anti-Slavery movement, and so thorough a discussion of its great facts, as in this cheap and convenient volume.

☞ We close, this week, the publication of a Poem of rare merit, *"The Old Quadroon,"* which, we doubt not, has attracted the attention of our literary readers.

"EXTENSION" AND "EXCLUSION."

The People of the North, says a correspondent of one of the Anti-Nebraska papers, "are *averse to the extension of Slavery into territory now free*, or which is covered with any moral inhibition." The People's Convention at Indianapolis, Ia., resolved—"We are *uncompromisingly opposed to the extension of Slavery.*" As the call for a National Convention at Philadelphia originally stood, the invitation to meet, was extended to all *"in favor of the exclusion of Slavery from the Territories of the United States."* It was afterwards altered, so as to read, *"opposed to the extension of Slavery."*

Some honest people think there is no difference between *opposition* to the *extension* of Slavery, and *support* of the policy of *exclusion*, but they are greatly mistaken. One is a Principle, the other a mere Sentiment; one is positive, the other negative; one admits of all sorts of constructions and evasions, the other imposes a clear, unmistakable duty; one relates to a present, practical issue, the other, to no issue at all! This last declaration will surprise many persons, but a few remarks will explain it to their satisfaction. When we acquired territories from Mexico in 1848, the question was, Shall Slavery be allowed in them or not—in other words, shall it be *extended?* The North wavered, was beaten; the Slave Power obtained the privilege of planting Slavery in them, if it could, and it used its privilege. In 1853–'54, the question was, Shall the Missouri Compromise be repealed—in other words, shall Slavery be extended, if the Slave Power so please, to the territories embraced within the restrictive clause of that compact? The North again wavered, was beaten; the Slave Power obtained the privilege of planting Slavery in them, and used it. In both instances the question was, Extension or Non-Extension of Slavery. Now, *this question has given place to another*—and why? Slavery exists in New Mexico, Utah, Kansas, Nebraska—exists, as a matter of fact, in all United States Territory, not protected against it by positive law. What, then, *is* and *must be* the Question? *Exclusion or Non-Exclusion of Slavery from United States Territories, by positive Law.* The struggle plainly is, not against the *extension* of the evil into these Territories, as if it had not already been extended to them, but for its *exclusion* from them, because it exists therein, and claims its right of existence under the Federal Constitution.

"Opposition to the extension of Slavery," now, has just as much meaning as opposition to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise—and that is none at all, for practical purposes. We recollect that the Hunker Democracy of Ohio, at its State Conventions, from 1848 to 1854 inclusive, regularly affirmed opposition to Slavery and Slavery-extension, "by all *constitutional means*," and all the while supported the whole pro-slavery policy of the Party, voting first for Cass, and then for Pierce. Of course it was opposed to *the extension of Slavery*—what wise man or fool living in a free State, is not? But, it is one thing to entertain a sentiment, another, to act upon a principle—one thing to dislike the existence of an evil, quite another, to act for its repression or exclusion. If you mean anything practical by affirming opposition to Slavery-extension, you mean to exclude it from the Territories which it has invaded by fraud and force. Say so, then, and let us have no dodging the only issue worth a Presidential Campaign.

Mrs. Emily P. Lesdernier, who recently gave public readings from the poets in this city has won praise from every tongue, especially from the intelligent and discerning. Her presence and voice at once command respectful attention; her elocution is scholarlike and beautiful; her appreciation of the poetry she reads is subtile. A more extended notice may appear in our next week's paper. *

The Nicaraguan Government.—The newsgatherers in Washington are at fault. One day they say, the new Minister from Nicaragua is not to be received, the next, just the reverse. The latest announcement is that the Administration has made up its mind to recognise him and the Walker Government.

THE POLITICAL FIELD.

New Jersey.—The so-called State Democratic Convention of New Jersey met last week at Trenton, chose delegates to the Cincinnati Convention, avowed its preference for the nomination of James Buchanan as candidate for the Presidency, and passed resolutions, approving of the Administration, repudiating Know Nothingism, denouncing Republicanism, and endorsing the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska bill.

South Carolina.—The Oligarchy met in State Convention at Columbia, on the 5th inst., elected delegates to Cincinnati, avowed its preference for Mr. Pierce, as Presidential candidate, and reaffirmed in full the ultra Pro-Slavery platform of Georgia.

Commodore Stockton zealously supported the Compromise of 1850, and, until lately, was supposed to favor the whole of the Pro-Slavery policy of the self-styled Democracy. It seems, however, that he has taken new ground. The following letter means, we suppose, that the Commodore, in the coming Presidential canvass, will oppose both Mr. Fillmore and the Cincinnati nominee, whoever he may be:

Princeton, *May* 2, 1856.

To the Editor of the Newark Mercury:

Sir: In your paper of the 30th ultimo, I perceived the following editorial remark: "We understand that a determined and well-understood movement in this State is in progress, looking to the bringing out of Com. Stockton as an independent candidate for the Presidency."

I was informed, on my return to New Jersey, after a short absence, that such a measure was in contemplation. It has, however, been abandoned, that it might not "complicate matters in the State still further."

You are correctly informed when you say "Com. Stockton unequivocally condemns the repeal of the Missouri Compromise," and I do hope that the people of New Jersey will have an opportunity (not embarrassed by other issues) to manifest their disapprobation of the indefensible violation of that compact of peace.

Your obedient servant, R. F. Stockton.

The inference is that the Commodore desires to see a Presidential candidate nominated on the Anti-Nebraska issue alone—not embarrassed by Know Nothingism or anything else. Commodore Stockton was the principal hero in the conquest of California—Fremont served under him—he is an Old Line Democrat—he does not decline a nomination, but simply says the attempt to bring him out as an *independent* candidate has been abandoned, so as not to "complicate matters in the State still further."

Massachusetts.—The plot to elect a Senator at the present session, in place of Mr. Sumner, is abandoned, the Judiciarry Committee, to which the subject had been referred, reporting that action upon it is inexpedient. It is said that the failure of the plot is owing to the impossibility of agreeing upon a candidate.

May 6th, the Know Nothing State Council met in Boston, 149 Councils being represented by 278 delegates. The Fillmore candidates for the offices were elected by a large majority. Resolutions repudiating the nomination of Fillmore, and declaring in favor of the Seceders' Convention at New York, on the 12th June, were, amidst intense excitement, laid upon the table by a decided majority.

"Mr. Ely, of Newton, offered resolutions in favor of the American party rallying to save the State in the coming election, allowing each member of the party to vote as he thinks best in Presidential matters. A long debate ensued, during which the Anti-Fillmore men declared that the failure to repudiate the present national nominations would destroy the American party in Massachusetts.

"The announcement that New Hampshire had repudiated Fillmore was received with cheers, groans, and hisses.

"The Ely resolutions were temporarily laid on the table, to be taken up at a later hour."

At nine o'clock, the Anti-Fillmore delegates left the Hall, about fifty in number, and reassembled at at the Adams House. Resolutions were passed, repudiating Fillmore, and delegates were chosen to the 12th of June Convention at New York.

Such is the brilliant culmination of Know Nothingism in Massachusetts, that wonderful agency which the majority of the Anti-Slavery men of that State said was to work miracles in behalf of the Anti-Slavery cause, and for protesting against which we lost one-half our subscription list in that enlightened Commonwealth.

New Hampshire.—The New Hampshire Know Nothing State Convention assembled in Plymouth on the 8th, unanimously passed strong Know Nothing and Anti-Nebraska resolutions, threw Fillmore overboard, and appointed delegates to the Seceders' Know Nothing Convention at New York, June 12th.

Reaction Coming.—Boston the other day, in a local election, gave a majority of votes against Know Nothingism. The whole Democratic ticket in Wilmington (Del.) was elected against the Know Nothings, by eighty majority. In Philadelphia, the reaction is still more remarkable. At the election in October last, the so-called Democratic ticket was defeated by 2,000 majority. At the election last week, May 6th, the Know Nothings were utterly routed. Vaux's majority, for Mayor, being 3,863!

"The Democrats have a majority in both branches of the Council. The Select Council stands, with those holding over, 14 to 10, and the Common Council 69 Democrats to 17 Americans."

What nonsense to dream of rallying the country next November under Know Nothing auspices for the overthrow of the Administration! Fortunately, dreamers of this kind are becoming scarce.

It is fair to state that the election in Philadelphia turned chiefly on questions affecting municipal government, that a large number of Whigs openly supported the Democratic ticket, and that the Republicans made little effort. Still, the revolution proves that Know Nothingism has been weighed in the scales, and found wanting.

Virginia.—The State Convention of Know Nothings held at Richmond, last Wednesday week, ratified the nomination of Fillmore and Donelson, and condemned squatter sovereignty: J. M. Botts, T. J. Flournoy, A. H. H. Stuart, and John S. Carlile, were chosen electors for the State at large.

Connecticut.—The Legislature, in joint session last week, re-elected Mr. Minor, Governor of the State. Mr. Minor received 135 votes, Mr. Ingham 116, three Anti-Administration men being absent. The following gentlemen are named as prominent candidates for the United States Senatorship:

"R. S. Baldwin, of New Haven county, Republican Whig; James Dixon, of Hartford county, American Whig; and Francis Gillette, of Hartford county, Republican."

New Jersey.—May 7th, the Know Nothing State Council met at Bordentown. Much difference of opinion prevailed as to the nomination of Mr. Fillmore, and it was held by one one party, that to ratify his nomination was to insure the loss of New Jersey. It was at last agreed to postpone all action in reference to the subject, till Mr. Fillmore should be heard from, and the Council then adjourned to meet on the 28th May, at Newark.

Illinois.—The Know Nothings of Illinois met in State Convention at Springfield, ratified the Fillmore nomination, and nominated W. B. Archer as their candidate for Governor.

It will be observed that, under some form or other, the Know Nothings are keeping up their organization in all the States, sometimes acting in direct opposition to the Republican movement, sometimes endeavoring to ally themselves with it, or make it tributary.

The Douglas State Convention, held at Springfield on the 1st instant, passed resolutions denouncing Senator Trumbull as a recreant traitor, holding his seat in opposition to the Democracy of Illinois, and declaring Senator Douglas to be the true representative of the Democratic Party. Senator Trumbull must feel honored by such a notice from such a Convention.

Will Mr. Fillmore Decline?—It has been rumored in several quarters that Mr. Fillmore will not accept the nomination of the Know-Nothing Convention, but Mr. Haven, his friend and partner, scouts the notion. Mr. Fillmore, he says, "was not nominated to decline"—he "will not decline."

"Mr. Fillmore has not yet received official advice of his nomination—he had not, at least, on the 31st of March, when at Florence; but in a letter from there of that date, to me, after regretting the necessity of so early a nomination, and that the choice had not fallen upon another, he says, 'I am fully prepared for any sacrifice which it may be necessary to make, and any responsibility it may be necessary to take.'

"His original intention, when he went abroad, included a visit to Russia. I suppose he is in St. Petersburg now, and will be home between the middle and latter part of June. He can then speak for himself.

"I have given you my own information and belief, and briefly my reasons for it. This is fortified by his declaration in another place, since his nomination, where he said, 'I am determined to sink or swim, live or die, with my friends. Our cause is just, for it is the cause of our common country and every part of it, and we ought to triumph; but if we fail, we shall at least have the consolation of knowing that we were engaged in a righteous cause, and deserved success.'"

We have no doubt that Mr. Haven is well informed. Why should Mr. Fillmore decline? He and his friends dislike Republicanism more than they do Propagandism; apprehend more danger from what they call Sectionalism, than Slavery; would rather see the present Administration continued in power, than have it turned out by an organization with which Mr. Seward is identified. Why decline? Is he not sure of the support of the Straight Whigs and all the real Know-Nothings in all the Free States? Does he dream of the nomination of a candidate by the Convention of the 17th June, at Philadelphia, who shall be so acceptable to Conservative Whigs as to command their votes? "Mr. Fillmore will not decline," says Mr. Haven—and we believe him.

Indiana.—The following are the resolutions adopted by the People's State Convention which lately met at Indianapolis:

"*Resolved*, That we are uncompromisingly opposed to the extension of Slavery; and that we utterly repudiate the platform of principles adopted by the self-styled Democratic Convention of this State, endorsing and approving the Kansas-Nebraska iniquity.

"*Resolved*, That we will resist, by all proper means, the admission of any slave State into this Union, formed out of the Territories secured to Freedom by the Missouri Compromise or otherwise.

"*Resolved*, That we are in favor of the immediate admission of Kansas as a free State.

"*Resolved*, That we are in favor of the naturalization laws of Congress with the five years' probation, and that the right of suffrage should accompany and not precede naturalization.

"*Resolved*, That we believe the General Assembly of the State have the power to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, and that we are in favor of a constitutional law which will effectually suppress the evils of intemperance."

The third resolution is rather remarkable for a Convention in which it is said Know-Nothings formed a majority! One of the main objects of Know-Nothingism is to prolong the period of Naturalization, but this Convention openly declares in favor of the Law as it stands. Very good.

Mr. Giddings, charged by the *Union* with having written or instigated articles opposing the nomination of Col. Fremont, denies the charge *in toto*, and says he has never expressed hostility to the nomination of any one; but, he adds—

* * * "The views of each should be expressed by his past conduct, or by distinct avowal over his own signature. We cannot afford to be deceived at this important crisis.

"When I say I have expressed no hostility to any candidate, I will add I have expressed no choice in favor of any individual. But I stand pledged to support the Philadelphia nominee, if he be openly committed to our policy. If such candidate be nominated, his election may be regarded as certain; while any attempt of the Philadelphia Convention to follow past examples, by taking a candidate whose opinions are uncertain and unknown, must insure defeat.

"Our candidate must command support because his principles are *known to be right*, and not for the reason that his friends don't know whether they are right or wrong. Let Judge McLean or Col. Fremont, or any other man spoken of, be the nominee because of his adhesion to these principles, and he will be elected. Without such adherence, I apprehend defeat must await him."

By Telegraph.

Columbus, *May* 12.

To the Editor of the National Era:

Four Congressional districts have chosen delegates to the State Convention, in favor of Governor Chase. Ohio is undoubtedly in favor of Chase, as the most available candidate for President.

The Administration and Mr. Crampton.—Washington letter writers say that so soon as despatches are received declining to recall Mr. Crampton, the Administration will dismiss him.

Groundless.—It is stated that the report that Mr. Gadsden has been negotiating for another strip of Mexican territory, is groundless.

☞ We are still able to supply subscribers with the *Era* from the commencement of the present volume.

From Panama.

Charleston, May 8.—An arrival here from Aspinwall brings accounts to the 24th ultimo. Everything was quiet at Panama, where the United States sloop-of-war St. Mary's had arrived. The commander immediately entered into an examination of the causes which produced the late outrage, and a warm correspondence had taken place between him and Governor of Panama, the latter not believing that the difficulty originated in a desire on the part of the natives for plunder.

Delegates from Maine to the Republican Convention.

Bangor, May 7.—The Republicans of the Fifth Congressional District met in Convention at Exeter Corner to-day, and elected Joseph Bartlett of Bangor, John H. Rice of Monson, and William E. Brown of Solon, Delegates to the Republican National Convention. All three are in favor of Fremont.

Death of Hon. William. C. Dawson.

Augusta, May 7.—Intelligence was received here to-day of the death, by neuralgia of the heart, of the Hon. Wm. C. Dawson, late United States Senator. He died at his residence in Greenesborough. His death will be sincerely and widely lamented.

Death of Gov. Troup, of Georgia.

Ex-Governor George M. Troup died at his residence in Laurens county, Georgia, on the 3d instant, in the 76th year of his age.

The Rhode Island Republican State Convention meets on the 22d instant.

AFFAIRS IN KANSAS.

The People of Kansas have steadily refused to recognise the Sham Legislature of that Territory. Its acts they have defied, the officers appointed by it rejected, respecting no process attempted to be served by them.

How happens it that they were suffered to remain in peace after the Shannon war, until the arrival of the Commissioners appointed by the House of Representatives? Why were warrants not issued against them, why were not arrests attempted, till the Commission had commenced its sessions in Lawrence? Why did the Missouri Sheriff, Jones, make his descent upon Lawrence coincident with the beginning of the investigation of the outrages to which the People had been subjected by Missouri invaders? Was it to provoke a conflict which was to place the People in a false position, and make such an investigation impossible?

We have just received an extra from the office of the Lawrence *Herald of Freedom*, containing a full account of the proceedings of a large meeting of the citizens of that place, in relation to the attempted murder of Sheriff Jones. Ex-Governor Reeder presided, and, on taking the chair, took occasion to denounce in unqualified terms, that act of violence:

"If the man," he said: "who committed this deed supposed he could so redress political wrongs, he did not understand his obligations to society, to the Free State party; he did not know the creed of his own party, the position they have taken before the people of the United States, the broad and solid foundation upon which it has maintained itself up to this time. Last September, the Free State party of this Territory took a position which exists now unaltered and unmodified. In the report and resolution they adopted, lines distinct and unmistakable are drawn. The future course of the party was indicated in some resolutions which I will read.

"[He then read some resolutions adopted by the Convention of September last, at Big Springs.]

"Such was the doctrine set forth by the Free State party, that they would never submit to the laws of the Territory as a permanent institution, but would set themselves about obtaining remedies for the purpose of getting rid of them; that the ballot-box and the courts and all peaceful remedies should be resorted to; and after those remedies had been exhausted, and they had no choice but to sit down under these laws permanently, or resist them by force, they would resist them without regard to consequences. The people of this town have been going on quietly, refusing to recognise the Territorial authorities, avoiding a conflict with the authorities of the United States, which must be destructive, thus keeping precisely in the right path, and in a position where your friends at home and abroad could defend and justify you. The courts have been sought, and I am sorry to say that little hope of redress is to be found there. The sheriffs of the counties are partisans, carefully selected for their work, and they select the jurors, who are partisans. The conduct of any of these Judges, and the lengths they are disposed to go for the purpose of pleasing their own friends, needs no comment from me. You all know what took place in the case of McCrea. Thus has been demonstrated that the courts of this Territory are a hopeless place in which to obtain anything like law or justice.

"We have appealed to another tribunal, the ballot-box, and have gone to the assembled representatives of the nation. You sent me there as your representative, to go to the bar of that great tribunal, and there, in the face of the entire nation, to ask for that justice we could not obtain from any other tribunal, and which we have declared we are as yet unwilling to take into our own hands. That appeal is yet pending, is untried, and upon it there has been no decision. A committee of the Representatives of the nation is now among you, upon the very spot where these outrages have been perpertrated. They can examine the very fortifications erected here in the dead of winter for the defence of your rights. They can go where your ballot-boxes have been rifled and your polls invaded; to the very spots stained by the blood of your friends, murdered upon the altar of Slavery. They can go through your entire Territory, and hear your complaints, and report the facts to the representatives of the nation, where justice must be done. In the midst of this progress, where everything was going on smoothly, peaceably, and satisfactorily, and all good citizens were congratulating themselves upon the successful progress of this appeal, the hand of some malicious, insane, evil-disposed individual undertakes to throw down this superstructure we have so carefully built up, and mar our entire prospects by this unjustifiable and atrocious act. If the man who struck that blow did it to help our cause, he must have been blind and insane in his reasonings, and ignorant of the very first idea of the position and character of the Free State cause. He must bear the consequences of his deed. I have no sympathy with one who would trifle with the lives and property of the people here."

Governor Robinson fully endorsed the sentiments of the Chairman. We are organized in an honorable struggle, he said; we are not cowardly assassins. But he did not believe that the deed was perpetrated by a Free State man. The oppressors of Kansas were determined to plant Slavery on its soil, cost what it might. Human life was nothing to them. If it was necessary to sacrifice some of their own men, they would not hesitate. What was Ex-Governor Reeder, or Sheriff Jones, compared with the end had in view?

"Since I have heard of this unexpected outrage, I have taken every means in my power to ascertain the facts and circumstances of the case as far as I could, and I have come to the conclusion I have just stated. This way of doing things is nothing new. Late last fall, there was an arrangement to get up an invasion. We all understand this, and therefore I need not go into the particulars. It was well understood here, in Kansas, that it was thought best that there should be an invasion, and the destruction of some of the citizens of this Territory, and of the people of Lawrence. A murder was committed out here, some five or ten miles distant. The victim was a Free State man then, though they pretended at first that he was a Pro-Slavery man, until the desired effect was produced. The first reports that went into the State below us were, that the murdered man was a Pro-Slavery man, and murdered by a Free State man, and that the women and children of Pro Slavery men in this vicinity were being murdered and robbed. It had its effect, created its excitement, and brought on an invasion. But when the affair became too serious to be contemplated with impunity, when it appeared that the whole affair would end in a civil war, then the party having it in charge thought it best to look into it a little more close, and then they found that the people of the Territory had no responsibility in the matter whatever—that it was an individual affair altogether, and that the parties to blame were on the side of the enemies of Freedom—that things passed off with a great many mutterings, not satisfactory at all to our party, and now comes on another demonstration. These things are not conducted for individual benefit. Individuals are as nothings in this matter. The life of any one man is but as a straw, but as a drop in the bucket. Here is a war agitating the whole country, and this is the battle ground. What is the life of Sheriff Jones, or Charles Robinson, or Governor Reeder, or any other man, in this contest? A mere nothing."

A commission is in Lawrence, to investigate the affairs of the Territory. Instantly troubles begin to be fomented. Sheriff Jones, a man who has wantonly rendered himself obnoxious, makes his appearance with a batch of warrants. Some individuals refuse to be arrested—United States troops are called in—United States authority at once is everywhere respected—resistance had been hoped for, but the People would not resist the United States—everything continues quiet—a corporal, without his guard, could go through Lawrence, and arrest every man in it.

"What was to be done? I happened to be out of town last evening, and I suppose I shall not be charged with the offence committed then. But I understood that an individual, who is obnoxious to individuals, as individuals, on account of individual disputes, and on account of his harassing the members of the community by little significant writs, took his position last evening in an exposed tent, without a guard near him; even when one shot had been fired, he still had no precaution taken, but placed himself in an exposed situation, and while thus exposed a shot was fired and took effect. I trust, I pray, that it will not result seriously. Now, it is inferred that it was done by the people of Lawrence. Is that reasonable? [Cries of no, no.] There were men of their own stamp here; of strangers in our midst, unknown to the people this community. I verily believe that not a man in Lawrence had anything to do with that transaction. [Cries of never, never.] It may be asked, would they shoot at one of their own men? I have partially hinted at the reason. I have said that, in this matter, a man's life is of no account. If the Slave Power of this country, in order to possess this Territory, required that Mr. Jones should lay down his life, or be exposed to the shots of his friends, then Mr. Jones must expose his life, then those shots must be fired. They tried it on a Free State man; it failed. Now it is necessary, in order to get up another trouble, that it should be a Pro-Slavery man, in good earnest; and if the Free State men would not go into it, why, I will not say they themselves would do it, but it looks very much as if that was the case. Of course, no man in this community would approve of this affair; and I would here say, believing, as I do, that this attack was the work of an assassin, to make capital against those of us engaged in this Free State movement—and if I did not believe it, I would do the same thing—I will here say, that by the authority vested in me, as Governor of the Territory of Kansas, I propose to offer a reward for the detection of the assassin; and if approved by this community, I will offer a reward of $500 for the detection of the assassin, and his conviction in the courts of the United States. I have no fears as to who that man will be. I have no fears as to what party he belongs; and if I had, it would make no difference with me. We want no such men in our party, and I do not believe we have any there."

The citizens immediately authorized the Governor to offer the reward, and, after taking measures to secure, if possible, the detection of the assassin, they adjourned.

Now, let it be remembered, that several Free State men have been most barbarously murdered by the Missouri invaders; but when and where has any atonement been made? When and where the slightest compunction manifested? When and where, the first effort made to disavow the crime, or bring the criminals to justice? The proceedings of the citizens of Lawrence clearly show that, if there be lawless men among them, they are not of them, and can find no protection or countenance at their hands.

From the correspondence of the *St. Louis Democrat* of May 6, we learn that Colonel Sumner was encamped opposite Lawrence on the 25th ult., with 122 dragoons. On the 27th he addressed a letter to Governor Robinson, stating that the attack on Jones had produced a great excitement throughout the Territory and along the Missouri frontier; urging the importance of ferreting out the assassin, announcing that the offence had been reported at Washington, and that, whatever orders he might receive in reply, he should carry out instantly.

Mr. Robinson replied, that the attempted assassination of Jones is universally condemned by the citizens of Lawrence; and if the guilty party can be found, he will be given up; that it had always been the policy of the people of Lawrence to yield prompt obedience to the laws and officers of the Federal Government; and as Jones was acting under the authority of the Government on the day of the assault, the perpetrator of the deed was an enemy to the citizens of Lawrence, no less than a violator of the law.

The correspondent of the *Missouri Republican* reports Colonel Sumner as using the language of menace and insult to the People of Lawrence. Possibly this may be true; but the reports of that correspondent are always colored by his own feelings. A United States officer must discharge his duty; but he is not at liberty to play the bully. We cannot believe that the Colonel is a man of that character.

PROCEEDINS OF CONGRESS ON THE 8TH.

Our readers will, of course, find a summary of Congressional proceedings, from day to day, under the Congressional head, but occasionally interesting passages occur, deserving a more particular notice. The proceedings of the 8th in both Houses, for example, were peculiarly interesting. The excellent correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* presents a satisfactory view of them, as follows:

The House this morning were engaged in discussing the report of the Conference Committee upon the Senate amendments to the deficiency bill. These amendments provide appropriations of nearly two millions for extra army supplies, and three hundred thousand dollars to continue the building of water works for the city of Washington. Mr. Giddings, of Ohio, protested vigorously against the whole system of deficiency bills, on account of the profligate outlay of public money which our Federal officers are encouraged to make, in the hopes of their passage. This abuse was of recent invention, and, in his opinion, ought to be abolished. He instanced the $200,000 item of judicial expenses in the present bill, $27,000 of which it was proposed to pay the United States marshal of the southern district of Ohio, for returning certain slaves to Kentucky, when $25 would have been sufficient to cover every necessary charge incurred in the transaction. He asserted that this marshal had given certificates to some hundreds of citizens in Cincinnati, entitling them to pay for having helped in seizing the slaves; and having since bought up these certificates for twenty-five per cent. of their nominal value, it was now proposed, without examination, to pass an appropriation into his pocket of $27,000. Mr. Giddings was proceeding to describe the incident of the capture of the slaves referred to, when he suddenly reeled and fell on the floor insensible. Great confusion ensued. Members from all sides rushed forward to surround him, and he was carried to a sofa, by an open window in the lobby, where, after the application of the usual restoratives and fresh air, he was roused to consciousness. Mr. Giddings is a large-framed, healthy man, of a full habit, but the excitement of the subject had brought on a fainting fit.

Senator Mason, of Virginia, this morning again called up the subject of the report of the Committee on Foreign Relations, sustaining the course of the President and Senate in giving notice to Denmark of the termination of the Sound Dues treaty last session without the concurrence of the House. The question of which this report treats was introduced some time since by Mr. Sumner, who maintained that a treaty, being a part of the supreme law of the land, could not be constitutionally abrogated without the assent of both Houses, and that the action already taken was a usurpation of the prerogatives of the popular branch of the Legislature.

To-day Mr. Sumner delivered a statesmanlike and compact argument in support of his position, in the course of which it was remarked that there are now in operation forty-four other treaties, each containing a provison for their termination, like that in the Sound Dues treaty; and that if this precedent be established, they may all be abrogated, with the concurrence of the President, in secret session, even when the House, as at present, is notoriously in opposition to the Senate. A year or so ago, this was exemplified by an effort, (which came near succeeding,) made by Senator Slidell, in secret session, to procure the passage of a resolution giving England specified notice of the termination of the provision in the Ashburton treaty which binds us to co-operate in maintaining the African squadron for the suppression of the slave trade.

A long and interesting discussion followed, in which Mr. Sumner's views were sustained by Messrs. Seward, Toombs, Hale, Crittenden, Collamer, Benjamin, and in part by Mr. Stuart, while the conclusions of the report were advo-

cated by Messrs. Clayton and Bayard. The consideration of the question was subsequently postponed till to-morrow. T.

FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES.

It is no secret to those who have resided in Paris, that this country does not stand very high in the respect or affections of the French people or their Emperor. There are peculiar reasons for the unfriendly disposition of Napoleon. By no press in the world has he been so politically and recklessly vituperated as by the American Press and its foreign correspondents; and he cannot forget the contempt with which he was treated by Mr. Soulé, our Minister at Madrid, and the personal difficulty between that gentleman and the French Minister. Nor can he be ignorant of the style in which he is spoken of by the majority of American travellers sojourning in his capital. But there are three causes which have acted both on the Court and the People to our detriment—the undisguised sympathy of our Ministers and countrymen abroad with Russia during the late struggle against her all-grasping ambition, the open championship of Slavery by our diplomatic corps generally, and the impression produced by its conduct that the American people are a hive of filibusters. Bedinger in Sweden, Daniels at Turin, Mason at Paris, Sickles and Saunders in England, and the Ostend Conference, have done more damage to our national reputation than can be repaired in the next quarter of a century. Partisanship in foreign quarrels, habitual abuse of foreign nations, filibustering on foreign soil, and the impertinent and defiant obtrusion of American Slavery on foreign attention, in the way of shameless defence or laudation, are not calculated to make the world love and respect us.

There was a time, when the people of Europe cherished the most friendly sentiments towards the United States, and their Rulers, although they might dislike, could not contemn us. But there is no concealing the fact, that we have lost our hold on their affections. They could understand how Slavery should be tolerated among us, as an evil, to be got rid of at the earliest possible period; they cannot understand how a Republic can boast of its shame, glorify the accursed thing, and bend all its energies to propagate it. They could understand how a young and vigorous nation should seek by peaceful and honorable means to extend its empire, but the indecent proclamation by a Conference abroad of American Ministers, of that most detestable pretext of all Tyrants for wholesale spoliation—the plea of necessity—as a reason for robbing a friendly Power of its richest possession—forced upon them the conviction that the Democracy of the New World is already emulating the worst vices of the Despotism of the Old. And then came Know Nothingism, with its mummeries and its caste and its bigoted nationality and its repudiation of human brotherhood and mean jealousy of the immigrant, to sink us to a still lower point in the world's judgment.

Let us not deceive ourselves. We have become unpopular, not on account of our Republicanism, not because this country is self-governing, not because we are the only free nation on earth, as our demagogues boast, but, because we have not been true to the mission of Democracy—because we trample upon Human Rights at home, and defend the crime abroad—because we sympathize with Despotism—because we have sent men to represent us at Foreign Courts, unprincipled, grovelling in their views, incompetent, and ill-mannered. In a word, we have permitted ourselves to be grossly misrepresented. The majority of the American People hate Slavery—hate Despotism in all its forms—have never been sympathizers with Russia—never been disposed to mix themselves up with foreign quarrels—never been in the habit of defaming other nations—always have been anxious to maintain peace and friendly relations with the world, and respect the obligations of international law. But how can England and France know all this, when in the majority of our countrymen and Ministers abroad they find most offensive exhibitions of precisely the opposite characteristics.

We have been led to these remarks, by the following statement in the Washington correspondence of the *New York Tribune*—a statement which we have good reason to believe correct:

"There have been various signs within the last year, all pointing to positive, though not admitted, hostility on the part of the French Government toward the United States. The personal difficulty which occurred at Madrid with Mr. Soulé rankles deeply, and affects the feelings of the Empress strongly. This is no secret about Court, or to Americans who have access to its society, any more than that Louis Napoleon is acted upon by these prejudices, and now, more than ever, yields to an influence which even his superstition does not resist. The effort has been to hold up our policy as grasping, and to enlist combinations for self-protection. But the most recent and marked affront offered to us was on an occasion that had peculiar significance. The American commission appointed to investigate and examine the military operations and works connected with the war, upon their return to Paris, called upon the Minister of War, M. Barrion, for permission to inspect the improvements under his supervision. This courtesy, though promised previously, was bluntly refused, upon the ground that the relations between the two countries were not such as to warrant it. And when the officers explained they heard of no cause of interruption, he persisted, and curtly closed the interview by saying, 'Good bye till the first cannon shot.' Unless this sort of indecorous treatment addressed itself to the favor of somebody who is potential at Court, it would never have been attempted. The Minister knew it might touch a chord in the bosom which is known to cherish resentment for the indignity put upon the Duke of Alba, and the reflection upon the French Court, through a French Minister, wounded by a French Jacobin. It was piquantly said, by one who ought to know, that human nature was one thing, and French nature another thing. In this instance they would seem to be identical, and take Burns's advice, and 'see ourselves as others see us.'"

HOMICIDE IN WASHINGTON.

Last Thursday, about eleven o'clock in the forenoon, a difficulty occurred in the dining room at Willard's Hotel, between the Hon. P. T. Herbert, a member of Congress from California, and some of the waiters, which resulted in the death of Thomas Keating, an Irish waiter, from a pistol shot fired by Mr. Herbert, who immediately retired, but subsequently surrendered himself to the legal authorities.

An examination was commenced Thursday afternoon, and closed, before Justices Smith and Birch, Friday night. The District Attorney, Mr. Key, appeared for the United States. The city reporter of one of the dailies gives a synopsis of the evidence of Thursday:

"A number of the servants belonging to the hotel were first examined. Their testimony was mainly to the effect that Mr. Herbert came into the dining room at half-past 11 o'clock, accompanied by a friend, and called for breakfast; but, it being past the usual hour, he was informed by the servant that he could not have his meal without an order from the office. Mr. Herbert directed several servants who spoke to him on the subject to retire, calling them harsh names. The deceased made a reply, when Herbert struck him with his fist or napkin. The deceased picked up a plate or tray, making a movement as if to throw it, when Herbert threw his chair at the deceased, the latter returning the assault with the plate. During the melee, Patrick, a brother of the deceased, entered, having heard of the proceedings, when Herbert seized him, and the two brothers closed on Herbert. The struggle now became intensely exciting, and as it proceeded crockery and chairs were broken profusely by the parties to the contest.

"Col. McKay testified that he saw, when he entered the dining room, six or seven persons in a scuffle, and thought it was a general fight among the servants of the hotel. He beheld one of the servants knock down Mr. Gardiner with a chair, and he saw three servants striking Mr. Herbert and holding him by the wrists. One of them struck him with a chair, when witness seized a chair to defend Herbert, who was sinking under the weight of those upon him. Gardiner was beating them promiscuously. After Herbert fired his pistol, the other two servants still clinched him. Mr. Smith rushed forward with a cane, saying, 'If you don't release him, I'll kill you.' Mr. Herbert was injured, and the witness placed a patch on his nose. Herbert's pistol was a single barrel."

This statement is confirmed by some of the witnesses for the defence.

Saturday morning, the Justices delivered their opinion, saying:

"After a careful examination of the evidence, we feel it to be a duty we owe alike to the defendant and the Government, that the ends of justice may be fully met, to send the matter to the Criminal Court of this District. As to the application for bail, we are divided in opinion, and we therefore commit the defendant to the custody of the Marshal, until he be discharged by due course of law."

Saturday afternoon, the case was brought before Judge Crawford. The testimony was repeated, and the matter continued till Monday morning, at 10 o'clock, when the Judge decided as follows:

"The testimony adduced at the hearing, on the writ of *habeas corpus*, directing the Marshal of the District of Columbia to bring the body of Philemon T. Herbert before me on Saturday last, has been the subject, in connection with the law arising thereon, of as full consideration as the intervening time would allow. I was strongly impressed by the evidence, as it was detailed, and the reflection, of which I have sought aid, instead of changing that impression, has strengthened the conviction entertained when the evidence was closed. I abstain from giving the reasons for the conviction arrived at—*why*, must be obvious.

"In any view which a Jury can take of the evidence, under proper instruction from the Court as to the law, it is quite clear to my mind that a conviction for murder should not take place. If the evidence had left room for debate whether the prisoner was guilty of murder or manslaughter, or was entitled to an acquittal, although the ground for such debate might have been slight, I should have remanded him to prison.

"In relation to the two last branches of the inquiry just stated, viz: whether a charge of manslaughter can be maintained or the defendant should be discharged, there is contradictory testimony, and not only contradictory, but utterly irreconcilable testimony; and it is not for the Court, but the Jury, to say what of the testimony they will credit, and to what the weight of evidence which may be adduced on a trial shall point. When a matter of fact is involved, the Court should bail or remand; to discharge, would be for the Court to try and decide the truth of the fact for which a person may be convicted, instead of the Jury.—(*Petersdoff, Law of Bail*, 522–3, 10 *Law Library*, 294, &c.)

"The order of the Court is, that the prisoner enter into a recognizance, with one or more good surety or sureties, in the sum of ten thousand dollars, conditioned for his appearance at the next term of the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia, to be holden on the 3d Monday of June next, to answer to the charge of manslaughter on Thomas Keating, and not to depart the jurisdiction of the Court without the leave thereof; and, on his failure to do so, that he be remanded to the jail of Washington county, in the District of Columbia.

"THOS. H. CRAWFORD."

In the course of a few minutes, the names of Joseph H. Barrett and James Owner were associated with that of the Defendant himself, in a recognizance as above, and the Court ordered Mr. Herbert to be discharged from the custody of the Marshal.

The Dutch Minister, Mr. Dubois, lately arrived, sat in the dining-room, a calm, unmoved witness of the affray, from beginning to end, and it was hoped by some that he would, on invitation from the Secretary of State, give his testimony. But he declined.

RUSSIA AND THE ALLIES.

To the Editor of the National Era:

Russia, fearing an invasion of Finland by a combined force of French and Scandinavian troops, has submitted to a peace which, no doubt, is of a nature which will make her appear humiliated in her own eyes and in the eyes of the world at large; but, by yielding, in the face of the imminent danger of losing Finland, and of seeing Sweaborg and Cronstadt destroyed, she has acted with praiseworthy prudence; and the concessions which the Turkish Government has made, relative to its Christian subjects, give to the Czar a fair opportunity of pretending—what the ignorant serfs of Russia will eagerly believe—that he has attained the chief object for which the war had been undertaken. The very peace which Russia has concluded, proves that her statesmen entertained, with regard to an alliance, offensive and defensive, between the Western Powers and the Scandinavian Kingdoms, the same views as those which I expressed in my letter of January 16th, and thus the prediction which I have repeated, in several of my letters, that Scandinavia would decide the issue of the war, has been amply verified.

But the hatred which Russia has contracted against Sweden will surely, at no distant day, call forth a war of far more importance than that which now appears to have been brought to a happy end. It would, indeed, be very foolish to suppose that Russia will long desist from the attempt at recovering the ground which she has lost, in the estimation of mankind, with regard to her real strength as a Great Power. In concluding peace, she yields to the present urgent necessity; still, there is no reason for supposing that she has renounced the hope of realizing, at some future day, her ambitious aspirations. It depended upon the Emperor of France to strike the fatal blow which might have laid Russia in the dust for at least a century; and he would certainly not have hesitated in trampling the Russian Bear under his feet, could it have been done without giving England the opportunity of rendering herself the arbiter of Asia, from the Ganges to the Bosphorus.

Yes, I do not feel the least hesitation in making the assertion that the grasping ambition which England has shown for the extension of her power in Asia, has been one of the chief reasons which has induced the French Emperor to conclude the present peace.

From the moment that the proposition was made to Napoleon, that the English army in the Crimea should be transported from Asia Minor, in order to co-operate with a Turkish force against the Russian army in that quarter, it became evident to him, that, by agreeing to this plan, he might be instrumental in rendering England the arbiter of the whole of Western Asia. Consequently, having humiliated Russia, and annihilated, at least for the present, the execution of her ambitious plans relative to Turkey, the interests of France, and of Europe at large, bade him not to allow Great Britain the opportunity of increasing her already very formidable power, but to conclude a peace which would leave Russia defeated and humiliated; England without increase of power, and, indeed, with some loss of military reputation; and Austria and Prussia despised, while elevating France again to the first place among the Great European States.

The destruction of the Baltic fleet would have benefitted England far more than France, and would, in fact, have left the English in undisputed superiority over the combined forces of Europe, *at sea*; but, as long as the naval armament of Russia in the Baltic remains entire, there is a possibility to oppose England a fleet not inferior to her own.

Those appear to have been the chief motives which have actuated the Emperor of France in not pushing further the opportunity of inflicting still heavier blows upon Russia than those which she has already received. Still, for the sake of Scandinavia, there is much reason to regret that Russia has been left in possession of Finland, and that the fortresses of Sweaborg and Cronstadt had not been destroyed.

But, though Russia has not suffered as much diminution of power as she might have done, had the war continued for yet another year, still she has been greatly reduced, and her prestige of invincibility has entirely been done away with, and consequently an immense benefit been obtained with regard to the lasting independence of the European States.

Berlin, Prussia. DIOGENES.

LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

LONDON, *April* 25, 1856.

To the Editor of the National Era:

The Emperor of Russia has deigned to lay before the nobility of Moscow the reasons which induced him to conclude a peace with the Allied Powers. These reasons were various, but it is evident that the principal one was the fact that all the neighboring States, Austria, Prussia, &c., were opposed to the continuance of the war, and were decidedly of the opinion that Russia was in the wrong. Austria was rapidly becoming an open enemy, while Prussia, as a friend, beseeched the Czar to assent to the propositions for peace. The Emperor, in his speech to the people of Moscow, gave other reasons for the conclusion of peace, and, as they bear directly upon the statements of certain authorities concerning the resources and ability of Russia, it is well to bear in mind the Emperor's remarks. Cobden has always maintained that Russia could not have stood a great war, that her internal resources have been greatly magnified, that the Russian system of protection has *not* developed great resources. Others, and we have had them in America, have maintained that Russia is the greatest Power of the Eastern world, that England and France could make no impression upon her in a war—in short, that her protective system has made Russia great, strong, abundant in her resources, and able to cope with the Allies with ease. Now, what says Emperor Alexander? Why, that only two years of war have so affected Russian agriculture and manufactures, that he gives that as a reason for making concessions to the Allies to conclude a peace. The Emperor says, "Even supposing the fortune of arms to have been favorable, the Empire would have been exhausted by keeping on foot so many and such numerous armies." So it seems, after all, that Mr. Cobden was not so much mistaken, when, years before this war began, he declared Russia *not* to be what she pretended; and it is evident that, had the war continued a few years longer, Russia would have been humbled by the Allies.

Quite a lively debate sprung up in the House of Commons on Tuesday night, in reference to the duties on insurance paper. So enormous is the insurance duty here, that Insurance Companies in France insure property in England at a much cheaper rate than can be afforded here, from the fact that the French companies pay no duty on their paper. The Chancellor of the Exchequer now proposes to amend the existing laws, so that foreign companies shall pay the duty when they insure here. This brought up the whole question of free trade. It was argued that, if Englishmen could insure their property cheaper in Paris than in London, they had a perfect right to do so, and, in the debate, the Chancellor got worsted. During the past week, the proceedings of Parliament have been devoid of special interest, and the news from abroad is commonplace. The Emperor of Austria has signed the ratifications of the treaty of peace, and orders have been issued for the immediate evacuation of those parts of the Principalities now occupied by Austrian troops.

Prince Oscar, the second son of the King of Sweden, leaves Stockholm for London about the middle of May, for his betrothal with the Princess Mary of Cambridge.

The Emperor of Russia ratified the peace treaty before leaving St. Petersburgh for Moscow. He will, after his return, visit the Provinces and the Baltic. His visit to Moscow was in compliance with ancient custom. Whenever any great event takes place, the Czar goes to Moscow, the old capital, and announces, usually in person, the event. Poland is soon to be visited by the Emperor, and it is expected that reforms will take place in that country. A ukase authorizes the export from Poland of sheepskins, cattle, horses, pork, fresh and salted provisions, spirits, linen, woollen goods, hay, and ship stores.

In France, nothing of note has occurred. The *Constitutionnel* thus notices the closing of the Congress of Paris:

"The Congress of Paris has terminated its labors, opened in the sitting of 25th February; they were concluded in the sitting of 27th April. They lasted, therefore, fifty-two days. The publication, which will be made in the *Moniteur*, of the text of the treaty and the reports of the sittings which preceded it, will permit us before long to found our opinions and judgments on precise texts and authentic documents. We may, however, from this moment, be assured of one thing—that, whatever may exist in the designs of Providence with respect to the fruits of the treaty of Paris, this treaty will guaranty to Europe for a long time a solid and lasting peace. The practical difficulties of the Eastern question are not solved in this sense, that it still remains to be discovered how the destinies of the Danubian Principalities are to be regulated, and, above all, how is to be effected the necessary regeneration of the Ottoman Empire. Without a doubt, there may arise, in one or another portion of the world, local incidents, which may form an exception to the universal tranquillity. But of this we are convinced, that nothing in the actual conjectures lead us to fear that these incidents are capable of affecting the general situation of Europe."

The terms of the famous treaty of peace are at last before us, though not in an official form, and I may sum them up as follows: The treaty consists of thirty-four articles. The first four contain a declaration of peace, declare that Kars shall be evacuated by Russia, and that Sebastopol, Balaklava, Kamiesch, Eupatoria, and Kertsch, shall be evacuated by the Allies. The ninth article acknowledges the firman of the Sultan, and declares it to be of great value, though it is expressly stated that the other Powers have no right to interfere in the internal management of the Turkish Empire. The next article speaks of a revision of the convention of 1841, relative to the closing of the Straits; the next two articles declare that the Black Sea is neutralized—Russia and the Porte are to admit Consuls to its ports, and both engage not to reconstruct military arsenals on its shores. The Emperor and Sultan have concluded a convention, to determine the force and number of light vessels necessary for coast service.

The fifteenth and following articles relate to the Danube, the navigation of which is to be entirely free, and *subject to no prohibitions*. A European Commission is to put the river into good condition, and is to levy a toll upon each vessel, to pay the expenses. From article twenty-three to thirty, the Danubian Principalities are considered, and their independence is preserved under the sovereignty of the Porte. Article thirty stipulates that Russia and Turkey are to hold the same possessions in Asia as before the war. Article thirty-two restores the commercial relations between the countries at war, as they were before war was declared. Article thirty-three relates to the Aland Isles. I have summed up the contents of the treaty, and reserve a little comment for another letter.

All England has been, the past week, to see the great naval review at Spithead, the greatest the world ever saw. The day was fine, and the review was all that could have been expected. Truly yours, AMERICAN.

THE TREATY OF PEACE.

The London *Daily News* has succeeded in obtaining a copy of the text of the peace document, which is considered authentic. It contains thirty-four articles:

The *first* restores perpetual friendship between Great Britain, Sardinia, Turkey, France, and Russia.

Second: All territories conquered or occupied during the war shall be reciprocally evacuated as soon as possible.

Third: Russia restores to Turkey Kars and all other parts of the Ottoman territory.

Fourth: The Allies restore to Russia the towns and ports of Sebastopol, Balaklava, Kamesch, Eupatoria, and Kertsch.

[Articles 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th, are wanting.]

Ninth: The Sultan communicates to the Powers his *firnan*, granting equality to Christians, which the contracting Powers must approve of, but divest themselves of all right thereby to interfere in the internal administration of the Government of the Ottoman Empire.

Tenth: The Convention of the 13th July 1841, closing the Bosphorus and Dardanelles, is reaffirmed.

Eleventh: The Black Sea is neutralized and forever forbidden to all ships of war of every Power, adjoining or distant, with the exception specified in articles 14th and 19th.

Twelfth: Trade shall be free in the water and ports of the Black Sea, subject only to police regulations, Russia and Turkey admitting consuls to all ports on its shores.

Thirteenth: The Black Sea being neutralized, strongholds become useless; consequently Turkey and Russia agree neither to construct nor preserve any military maritime arsenals on the coast.

Fourteenth: The Convention regulating the force of ships for coast service is concluded individually between Turkey and Russia, but is appended to this treaty, and cannot be altered without general assent.

Fifteenth: The act of the Congress of Vienna relative to river navigation is applied to the Danube and its mouths, and its freedom becomes a part of the law of the Empire.

Sixteenth: To carry into effect article 15 France, Austria, Great Britain, Prussia, Russia, and Turkey, appoint each a delegate to put the river in a navigable state from Isatcha to Tza.

Seventeenth: Austria, Bavaria, Turkey, and Wurtemburg, add each a delegate to the Commission of the Principalities, to form a permanent Commission for the purpose of keeping the river navigable, and to superintend its police.

Eighteenth: The general Commission will be dissolved in two years, and the permanent Commission takes its place.

Nineteenth: Each of the contracting powers may station two small ships at the mouth of the Danube.

Twentieth: Russia assents to the rectification of the Bessarabian frontier. The new frontier starts from the Black Sea, one mile east of Lake Bourna Sola to the Akermann road, along which it extends to the valley of Trajan, passing south of Belgrade, and reascending the river Yalpack to Savatsika, and terminates at Karmari on the river Pruth. Elsewhere it is unchanged.

Twenty-first: The ceded territory is annexed to Moldavia.

Twenty-second: Moldavia and Wallachia continue under the sovereignty of Turkey, with the guarantee of all the contracting Powers that no Power shall claim the individual right of interference.

Twenty-third: The Porte guaranties to the said Principalities the continuance of freedom of religion and commerce. The contracting Powers appoint a commission, to meet immediately at Bucharest, to report on the present condition and wants of the Principalities.

Twenty-fourth: The Porte will immediately convoke a Divan in each Principality, to learn the wishes of the people as to their definite organization.

Twenty-fifth: Minutes thereof shall be sent to Paris, where the Constitution shall be framed which the Porte shall promulgate.

Twenty-sixth: The Principalities shall maintain a militia, and may construct works of defence, approved by the Porte.

Twenty-seventh: If the internal tranquillity of the Principalities be disturbed, the Porte must consult the contracting Powers, and cannot employ armed intervention without their consent.

Twenty-eighth: Servia continues a dependency of the Porte, under the powers guarantied, and retains its national administration and freedom of religion and trade.

Twenty-ninth: The right of garrison in Servia is reserved to the Porte, but no armed intervention is permitted, without the consent of the Powers.

Thirtieth: Russia and Turkey retain their possessions in Asia precisely as before the war, but their frontiers are to be marked out by the survey.

Thirty-first: The evacuation of Turkey by the Allied and Austrian forces shall take place as soon as convenient. The time and manner of such evacuation shall be the subject of private arrangement between each of the Powers and Turkey.

Thirty-second: Until new arrangements shall be made, trade shall go on as before the war.

Thirty-third: A convention—contents secret—concluded between France, England, and Russia, respecting the Aland Isles, shall be appended to this treaty.

Thirty-fourth: The ratification shall be exchanged at Paris within four weeks.

Great Britain.—The event exciting most attention was the grand review of the fleet on Wednesday, the 23d ult. The papers overflow with details. Over 100,000 spectators were present on sea and land. The fleet numbered over 240 ships of war, big and little, all steamers with the exception of two—comprised 34,000 horse power, carried 3,000 guns, and 33,000 men; included gun-boats and three floating batteries, and extended twelve miles along the water, east and west, across Spithead. The fleet formed four squadrons, and performed a number of naval manœuvres for the edification of the Queen. Afterward, the fleet made a sham attack on Portsmouth Castle, and the performances were concluded by illuminating all the ships with colored lights.

The London *Sun* publishes the treaty of peace with a mourning border, and heads an editorial respecting the fleet, "Our Glory and our Shame"—exciting thereby much indignation among cotemporaries.

In Parliament, the Government has sustained yet another defeat, being outvoted by 28 majority.

Lord Clarendon laid on the table of the Lords, and Palmerston on the Commons, the correspondence relative to Central America, and stated that the enlistment papers would be ready in a few days.

Lord Lyndhurst has given notice of a motion to inquire into the condition of Italy, and Lord Malmesbury for a vote of censure on the Government for the fall of Kars.

France.—An imperial decree orders a further reduction of the army. It is rumored that Lord Cowley will be British Minister at St. Petersburg, and that Lord Stanhope will succeed him at Paris.

Persia.—All difficulty with England is in the way of settlement. Accounts from Teheran say that the Americans are endeavoring to procure a treaty of commerce with the United States.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Collins mail steamer Atlantic has arrived at New York, bringing four days later European news. She left Liverpool on the 30th April.

The principal feature of the news is the publication of the official treaty of peace, together with three appended conventions; the first having reference to the passage of the Dardanelles, the second arranging the details of the naval force in the Black Sea, and the third declaring that the Aland Islands shall remain unfortified. Also, an important declaration of maritime law, viz: the abolishing privateering—that a neutral flag is to protect the cargo, except when contraband, and neutral goods under an enemy's flag are to be exempt from capture.

The treaty is the same as received by the last steamer. The missing articles are to the following effect:

Art. 5 grants a full and entire amnesty to those of their subjects who may have been compromised by any participation whatever in the events of the war in favor of the enemy; and it is expressly understood that this amnesty shall extend to the subjects of each belligerent Power who may have continued during the war to be employed in the service of the other belligerents.

Art. 6 declares that the prisoners of war shall be immediately given up on either side.

Art. 7 declares that the Sublime Porte shall be admitted to participate in the advantages of the public law and system of Europe. Their Majesties engage, each on his part, to respect the independence and integrity of the Ottoman Empire, and guaranty in common a strict observance of that engagement, and will, in consequence, consider any act tending to its violation as a question of general interest.

Art. 8 provides that if there should arise between the Sublime Porte and one or more of the other signing Powers any misunderstanding which might endanger the maintenance of their relations, the Sublime Porte and each of such Powers, before having recourse to force, shall afford the other contracting parties an opportunity of preventing such extremity by means of their mediation.

The following additional article has been rendered imperative by the necessity of transporting troops from the seat of war:

"The stipulations of the convention respecting the Straits of the Dardanelles, signed this day, shall not be applicable to vessels of war employed by the belligerent Powers for the evacuation, by sea, of the territories occupied by their armies; but said stipulations shall resume their entire effect as soon as the evacuation shall be terminated."

Peace has been formally proclaimed, and the 4th of May was appointed as a day of thanksgiving for its restoration.

The debate upon the fall of Kars was commenced in Parliament on the 28th, by Mr. Whiteside, who introduced a motion of censure upon the Government. The Attorney General defended the Government. Lord John Manners supported the resolution; after which, the debate was postponed until the next evening. It is said that the Opposition in Parliament intend to make this a test question against the present Ministry.

In reply to questions directly put to the Ministry in the British House of Commons, on the 25th ultimo, as to the number of troops to be sent to Canada, Lord Palmerston said that at most the number would not exceed four thousand; and as to the report that it was the intention of the British Government to land a military force in Costa Rica, he assured the interrogating member there was no foundation at all for it.

Telegraphic advices had been received from Calcutta to the 23d of March, and from Hong-Kong to the 16th of March. In Onde and Persia, matters were quiet. The insurrection in China continued active. The Imperial troops had been defeated at Ki-ang-si. An extensive fire had occurred at Hong-Kong.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS, APRIL 29.

Cotton.—The Asia's advices unfavorably influenced the market. The lower qualities have declined ⅛*d.*, while the better grades are easier, but not lower. Messrs. Richardson, Spence, & Co., quote middling Orleans 6 5-6*d.*; middling Mobiles 6 3-6*d.*; and middling Uplands 6⅛*d.*

Breadstuffs.—The market for breadstuffs is firm, and prices have advanced. Flour is 6*d.* to 1*s.* better. Wheat 1*d.* to 2*d.* better, and corn is firm, with an upward tendency to an advance of 6*d.* Western Canal flour is quoted at 29*s.* @ 34*s.*; Ohio, 34*s.* 6*d.* @ 35*s.* 6*d.* White corn, 29*s.* 6*d.* @ 30*s.*; and yellow and mixed 30*s.*

Provisions.—Beef is unchanged in price, with a limited business. Bacon is without change, with a moderate business at 53*s.* @ 53*s.* 6*d.* for short, and 54*s.* @ 54*s.* 6*d.* for long middles. Lard is unchanged, with a moderate demand at 53*s.* @ 54*s.*

Money.—The market is tighter, in consequence of the anticipated new loan. Consols closed at 92⅞ @ 92⅞.

The Missing Articles.—The following is an official report of the missing articles of the treaty of peace.

Art. 5. Their Majesties the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Emperor of the French, the Emperor of the Russias, the King of Sardinia, and the Sultan of Turkey, grant a full and entire amnesty to those of their subjects who may have been compromised by any participation whatever in the events of the war in favor of the cause of the enemy. It being expressly understood that such amnesty extends to the subjects of each of the belligerent parties who may have continued during the war to be employed in the service of one or other of the belligerents.

Art. 6. All prisoners are to be immediately given up, on either side.

Art. 7. Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Emperor of Russia, the Emperor of the French, the King of Prussia, and the King of Sardinia, declare the Sublime Porte to be admitted to participate in the advantages of the public law and system of Europe. Their Majesties engage each on his part to respect the independence and territorial integrity of the Ottoman Empire, guaranty, in common, a strict observance of that engagement, and will, in consequence, consider any act tending to its violation as a question of general interest.

Art. 8. If there should arise between the Sublime Porte and one or more of the other signing Powers any misunderstanding which might endanger the maintenance of their relations, the Sublime Porte and each such Power, before having recourse to the use of force, shall afford other contracting parties opportunity of preventing such extremity by means of their mediation.

Additional Article.—The following additional article has been rendered imperative by the necessity of transporting troops from the seat of war, but it was evidently an afterthought, consequent upon a suddenly suggested difficulty.

Additional and Transitory Article.—The stipulations of the convention respecting the Straits of the Dardanelles, signed this day, shall not be applicable to vessels of war employed by the belligerent Powers for the evacuation by sea of the territories occupied by their armies; but said stipulations shall resume their entire effect as soon as the evacuation shall be terminated.

THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.
First Session.

Friday, May 9, 1856.

SENATE.

Mr. Mason called for the consideration of the special order, being the resolution relating to Sound dues, the hour for taking it up having arrived.

Mr. Hale thought the further consideration of the bill ought to be postponed, as he saw nothing in the evidence to justify its passage; and the further consideration of the bill was postponed accordingly.

Mr. Jones, of Iowa, said there was a bill from the House which he desired to have read before taking up the special order, being the bill making a grant of land to the State of Iowa, in alternate sections, to aid in the construction of certain railroads in said State.

This bill having been twice read, Mr. Jones moved that it be put on its passage, on the ground that the principle contained in the bill had been well settled, and that there was therefore no necessity for the formality of a reference.

Mr. Foot deemed the bill one of importance in its character, and that it should be referred to the Committee on Public Lands, pledging himself that the committee would act on it without delay, and report it back early on Monday morning.

Mr. Mason called for the consideration of the special order.

Mr. Jones moved to postpone the special order.

And on this motion Mr. Mason demanded the yeas and nays, which were ordered; and the question was decided in the affirmative—yeas 23, nays 11.

The debate was then continued at considerable length on the motion to refer, in which Messrs. Foot, Jones of Tennessee, Biggs, Yulee, Douglas, Adams, Cass, Crittenden, Wilson, Stuart, Seward, and others, participated, and in the course of which the land policy of the country was discussed; when the question was taken on referring the bill to the Committee on Public Lands, and decided in the negative.

After some further discussion the bill was passed by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Allen, Bell of Tennessee, Bigler, Bright, Brown, Cass, Crittenden, Dodge, Douglas, Durkee, Fish, Fitzpatrick, Foster, Geyer, Hale, Harlan, James, Johnson, Jones of Iowa, Jones of Tennessee, Mallory, Pratt, Seward, Slidell, Stuart, Sumner, Trumbull, Weller, Wilson, and Yulee—31.

NAYS—Messrs. Biggs, Brodhead, Hunter, Mason, Pugh, Reid, Thompson of Kentucky, Toombs, and Wade—9.

The hour being too late to proceed to the consideration of the resolution reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations relative to the notice given by the President to Denmark to abrogate the treaty of 20th April, 1826, that subject was made the special order for Tuesday next, at one o'clock.

And then the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

The Speaker stated that the first business in order was the consideration of the motion made yesterday by Mr. Pringle, of New York, that the House insist upon its several amendments and disagreements to the Senate amendments to the deficiency bill, and concur in the request of the Senate for another conference.

Mr. Phelps, of Missouri, addressed the House in reply to a portion of the remarks made yesterday by Mr. Giddings, of Ohio. He denied that the people of Missouri had invaded Kansas. The charge only existed in the distempered imagination of its authors. The people of Missouri had never endeavored to subvert the institutions of Kansas, and when they went there had only in view the purpose of maintaining law and order, and of preventing scenes of bloodshed threatened to be perpetrated by the friends of the member from Ohio.

Mr. Davis, of Maryland, contended that the question the House had to decide was, whether they would throw away this bill, or appoint another Committee of Conference.

Mr. Washburn, of Maine, submitted a few remarks, expressing his willingness that another Committee of Conference should be appointed, but holding that that committee should sustain the action of the House on the amendments of the Senate. He demanded the previous question, which was seconded—yeas 95, nays 31.

The question was then taken on the motion of Mr. Pringle, and it was agreed to.

The contested election case from New Mexico was further considered. The motion to allow counsel to the contesting parties was rejected, but a reconsideration was moved, and this occupied the remainder of the session without a decision.

Saturday, May 10, 1856.

HOUSE.

Mr. Fuller, of Pennsylvania, obtained the consent of the House to make a personal explanation.

After having reviewed and reiterated his political position, as defined during the contest for the Speakership, he proceeded to notice the charge made against him by portions of the public press, and by letters which Congressional gentlemen had addressed to their constituents, that on the 18th of August, 1849, he addressed a letter to one B. F. Saxton, soliciting a personal nomination, and "declaring himself to be a Wilmot proviso man up to the hub," and utterly opposed to the extension of Slavery. He would here pronounce that letter a forgery.

He then referred to the charge that on the 29th December, 1849, in a speech delivered in the city of Allegheny, he had declared it to be the duty of Northern men to insist upon the earliest practicible abolition of Slavery. He denied the utterance of any such sentiment, remarking that, so far from advising Northern interference for the purpose of securing abolition, he had always counselled the cultivation of kindly relations and friendly feelings towards all sections of the Confederacy.

Mr. F. then referred to the history of the various prominent members of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania, including the Hon. James Buchanan, for the purpose of showing that they had entertained extreme Anti-Slavery opinions; and the exhibition which he thus made of the inconsistency between the opinions on that subject now held by the gentlemen named, and those entertained by them in former times, was the cause of much merriment in the House.

Mr. Jones, of Pennsylvania, gave notice that he should embrace an early occasion to reply to his colleague's remarks.

Messrs. Todd of Pennsylvania, and Jones of Tennessee, then replied to a portion of the remarks of Mr. Fuller, when the regular order of business was insisted upon.

The House accordingly resumed the consideration of the resolution allowing the parties to the contested election case from New Mexico to appear before the House to defend their respective claims, the question being on the motion of Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, to reconsider the vote rejecting the same.

On motion of Mr. Carlile, of Virginia, the motion to reconsider was laid on the table—yeas 74, nays 48.

And then at three o'clock, the House adjourned.

[☞ Of the proceedings Monday, we find so satisfactory a synopsis in the *National Intelligencer*, that we transfer it to our columns.—*Ed. Era.*]

Monday, May 12, 1856.

SENATE.

The President of the Senate laid before the body a communication from the Secretary of War, made in compliance with a resolution of the 21st ultimo, calling for all correspondence respecting Indian difficulties in the Territories of Washington and Oregon not before communicated. The Secretary sends communications from the Governors of Oregon and Washington Territories, and from Major General Wool, commanding the Pacific division.

On motion by Mr. Seward, it was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

A motion was made by Mr. Crittenden, to reconsider the bill passed on Friday, granting alternate sections of land to aid in the construction of certain railroads in the State of Iowa. A memorial was read from Mr. Schenck, of Ohio, setting forth that injustice was done by that bill to another railroad contemplated in the State of Iowa, and for the construction of which initiatory steps had been already taken under a law of its Legislature. A short debate arose on this proposition, when the subject was postponed until to-day.

Mr. Cass then commenced the delivery of his expected speech on the general condition of the Territory of Kansas, and on the constitutional relations of the Territories to the Federal Government.

"Squatter Sovereignty," as he defined it, was nothing more and nothing less than the inherent right of any people to provide for their self-government and their self-defence, of which an illustration has been afforded in the case of California, who, being left to herself by the Federal Government, had organized a civil Constitution by virtue of the principle of popular sovereignty. His creed was that the *People* had rights independent of the public land upon which they settled, and independent of Congress—rights which authorized them to provide for their civil constitution and social well-being. He disclaimed, however, the epithet of "sovereignty" as being applicable to the Territories. It was a word not recognised by the Constitution with regard to them.

But, he inquired, have the people in a Territory no rights at all? Has Congress the power of unlimited legislation over them? Or, if not, what are the limits? Recurring, therefore, to the question, what rights have the people in a Territory independent of Congress? he answered, in the words of Lord Chatham, as applied to the condition of the American Colonies, "They have all the rights written in the great code of human nature." In his inquiry into the power of Congress over the Territories, he declared that the word "Territory," as employed by the Constitution, designated merely *land*, and not the *people* settled upon it; and that hence Congress was authorized to make "needful rules and regulations" respecting the Territories only as property, and not as civil communities.

The distinguished Senator then entered into an elaborate analysis of the various clauses or provisions of the Constitution which were severally relied upon to vindicate the power of Congress over the Territories as civil communities. These clauses or provisions were stated to be *fifteen*, which he enumerated and considered, confining himself specially, however, to a criticism of the position assumed on this subject by the chairman [Mr. Douglas] of the Committee on Territories, who, in his Kansas report, relies upon the power of Congress to admit new States, as involving the power of Congress to legislate in the previous stages of "moulding and forming" such States. This doctrine was pronounced to be wholly inadmissible, as being at once erroneous in theory and dangerous in practice, the consequences of which were stated at length, while the argumentation by which it is supported was criticised, as being based on false analogies rather than constitutional law. The Senator also quoted certain maxims of Madison and Jefferson against the reasoning of the report, and concluded on this point by asserting that the position of the report was not supported by a single case in the history of Congressional legislation with regard to Territories.

The Speaker then examined the argument of many other Senators on this topic, replying particularly to the views taken by Mr. Toombs of the Ordinance of 1787, respecting the Northwestern Territory, which, so far as related to the inhabitants of that Territory, Mr. Cass held to be a simple legislative act, and in no proper sense a compact between Virginia and the Federal Government. Mr. C. admitted that Congress had early assumed the right to legislate over Territories, but it was justified rather on the score of necessity or of popular acquiescence than of constitutional law. Indeed, the constitutional relations of the subject were not much considered, the Senator thought, before the year 1820. He quoted from an essay of his, published as early as the year 1832, in which he had enunciated the germ of "squatter sovereignty." He now held distinctly that when Congress had organized a Territory, it had exhausted all its power in the premises. It was difficult to say what restrictions, if any, Congress should introduce into such "enabling act," though precedent seemed to justify certain provisions respecting suffrage, &c. He held, however, that after Congress had enabled a Territory to assume legislative powers, it was not competent for Congress to restrain any legislative act of such Territorial Government under the Constitution of the United States; and among such acts he held *the admission or exclusion of Slavery*. This was a necessary deduction from the principle of popular sovereignty.

Mr. Cass then proceeded, in reply to Senator Brown, of Mississippi, to show that President Pierce and Senator Douglas held the same views on this point as himself. To this effect he quoted from the messages of the former and the speeches of the latter.

Mr. Brown, in reply to the latter observations of Mr. Cass, defined his views of the President's position on this question, if he understood him rightly, though he said he was not sure that was the case. In any event, however, he was opposed to the doctrine, by whomsoever advocated, which taught that the people of a Territory had a right to exclude any portion of their fellow-citizens from entering into that Territory with their property, as secured under the Constitution of a common country.

The further consideration of the subject was then postponed.

HOUSE.

The first business was Mr. Clingman's motion for a suspension of the rules, so as to permit the consideration of a resolution submitted by him on Monday last, in reference to the measures necessary to be taken for the protection of American citizens travelling between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, wished to present a substitute in reference to the peaceable acquisition of the Canadas, and the other British and Russian possessions on this Continent, and Cuba, and the prohibition of Slavery therein. But the House would not suspend the rules for the purpose of considering either proposition. A resolution was adopted, on motion of Mr. Barbour, of Indiana, asking the President of the United States for information as to the employment of United States troops to enforce the Territorial laws of Kansas; and, if so, the authority of law for such employment.

A resolution, offered by Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, was adopted, asking information from the Secretary of State, respecting custom-house regulations applicable to American cotton in the principal commercial countries, the amount of cotton exported, and the aggregate amount of duties derived therefrom, &c.; also, the amount of cotton manufactures imported into this country for a period of five years; and such other general information concerning the cotton trade as could be furnished. This is admitted to be a subject of great interest. Mr. Goode, of Virginia, a member of the District Committee, made an ineffectual motion to have a consideration of the Senate bill defining the duties of commissioners of elections in the city of Washington. Mr. G. urged its immediate passage, on the ground that it was a measure which had the approbation of all parties in the city; but two-thirds of the House did not vote for a suspension of the rules, (the vote being 69 to 62,) and therefore the bill could not be taken up. The House passed two internal improvement bills. Mr. Wheeler, of New York, made a beneficent movement in the way of providing relief for the suffering inhabitants of the Cape Verde Islands, but there was no quorum present, and the House was compelled to adjourn.

Tuesday, May 13, 1856.

SENATE.

Mr. Hunter made a report from the Conference Committee on the deficiency bill, embracing information that the Senate Committee had agreed to recede from the most of their (the Senate's) amendments, including the national water works amendment, and many of the army transportation claims.

The said report was adopted.

Mr. Jones, of Iowa, made a personal explanation, wherein he retracted his charges made against Mr. Schenck, of Ohio, on the day before.

The next business in order was the consideration of the pending motion to reconsider the vote passing the Iowa railroad land donation bill; it was opposed by Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, and advocated by Mr. Foot.

HOUSE.

Mr. Jones, of Pennsylvania, rising to a personal explanation, replied to the remarks concerning the Hon. James Buchanan, made by his colleague [Mr. Fuller] a few days since, and argued to show, from the public history of the last thirty-six years, that Mr. Buchanan has been a consistent friend of the rights of the South under the Constitution. He pronounced the Abolition resolutions of 1819, attributed by Mr. Fuller to Mr. Buchanan's pen, as a base forgery, declaring that that gentleman knew nothing of them.

Mr. Fuller, of Pennsylvania, then replied to Mr. Jones, quoting the 4th of July speeches, &c., of Mr. Buchanan, to show that that gentleman occupied grounds on the naturalization question identical with those of the American party at this time.

Mr. Stephens made a minority report, from the Election Committee, on the Nebraska election case; which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Pennington reported from the last appointed conference on the deficiency bill.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL GENERAL CONFERENCE.

We have the proceedings of this body on the 6th and 7th instant, and subjoin all of general interest. Messrs. Scott and Cather, the Irish Delegates, were formally received by the Conference this morning, and made brief addresses explaining the purpose of their coming, and expressing strong faith in the accomplishment of their object.

Rev. John A. Collins, of Baltimore, offered the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, (by the Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in General Conference assembled,) That the Committee on Slavery and the Committee on Itinerancy be requested to mature their action on Slavery, on the presiding elder question, and on the proposition to continue preachers on circuits and stations for a longer period than two years, and to report at as early a period as possible during its session.

2. *Resolved*, That when the report comes in on Slavery, on the presiding elder question, or on the extension of the time of ministers, that that report shall be the order of the day, and remain so until disposed of; that is, whichever of the above subjects is first reported to this body shall be and remain before the Conference until final action is had thereon, and then the next shall come up, and so on.

3. *Resolved*, That said committee be instructed to include in their report the number and sex of the signers of memorials on these subjects.

Mr. Collins said he offered these resolutions for reasons obvious to all. He wished the subject of Slavery to come up and be disposed of before they should be pressed with time, and overwhelmed with other business. He was prepared to meet it and other questions mentioned in the resolutions, and he hoped and believed the brethren all were. He wanted them introduced early, that they might be carefully and prayerfully considered; and he prayed God that they might be settled in such a way as to redound to His glory and to the good of the Methodist church.

Norval Wilson, of Baltimore, spoke in favor of the resolutions. A. G. Button, of Vermont, moved to lay the second resolution on the table. Lost.

Mr. Porter, of New England, was in favor of settling this question, and settling it fairly, and the sooner they had the report the better; but he was opposed to binding themselves, or tying up their hands, as was proposed in the second resolution. He was in favor of leaving the Conference at liberty to take up such report as they might see fit.

Rev. Henry Slicer favored the resolutions. He saw no trap in them. If the Conference tied its own hands, it could easily untie them again.

Hiram Mattston, of Black River Conference; Dr. Bowen, of Genesee Conference; Mr. Parks, and others, participated in the debate. The resolutions were finally carried by a vote of—yeas 102, nays 97.

OXYGENATED BITTERS.

The Oxygenated Bitters have proved eminently successful, after the utmost skill and care of the best medical advice has proved unavailing, as hundreds will testify. This medicine is acknowledged by the faculty to be of rare merit, and by the suffering dyspeptic to be of incalculable value.

SETH W. FOWLE & CO., 138 Washington street, Boston, Proprietors. Sold by their agents everywhere.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Latest and highly Important from Kansas.

St. Louis, May 12.—The steamer Star of the West, from Kansas on Saturday, arrived here to-day with highly important news from that Territory. Governor Robinson and family took passage on the Star of the West at Lexington, while on his way hither. Governor Robinson was waited upon by a Committee appointed by the citizens, and notified that they should detain him, on the ground that he was fleeing from the Territory to avoid an arrest on an indictment for treason, which had been found against him by the grand jury of the United States district court.

Robinson replied that he had been informed by one of that jury that an attempt had been made to find a bill, but it had failed. This did not satisfy the Committee; and they insisted that Robinson should remain. He finally consented to do so, on the persuasion of Mr. Parkinson, captain of the boat, and Mr. Barnard, of Baltimore.

The Committee agreed to send a messenger to Kansas, to ascertain if an indictment had been found, and if not, all expenses for detention were to be paid. The Committee consisted of Gen Shields, Mr. Sawyer, and a number of the most respectable citizens.

It is reported here that a dispatch from Leavenworth has been received, stating that an armed body of men were *en route* for Lawrence, for the purpose of destroying the evidence taken before the Congressional Committee.

While Gov. Reeder was in attendance at a session of the Committee at Lecompton, on the evening of the 8th, the Deputy Marshal served on him a writ to appear before the grand jury at that place, to answer the charge of contempt, for having refused to comply with a summons from the grand jury, previously served upon him.

Reeder refused to obey the writ, and appealed to the Committee; but they decided that they had no power in the case.

Messrs. Howard and Sherman, however, expressed their opinion that Reeder was protected from arrest by privilege; but Mr. Oliver dissented, and said that the Committee could not stand between him and the Marshal.

Reeder said, that, although his life was in danger in Lecompton, he would remain, on his privilege, in attendance at the sittings of the Committee, and warned the Marshal and his assistant to touch him at their peril. The Marshal left, but was expected to return on the 9th, with the United States dragoons.

Judge Lecompte charged the grand jury on Monday, the 5th, to indict all the State officers and members of the Legislature for high treason; but up to the 9th no such indictments had been found by the Court, so far as their proceedings had been made public.

From the Boston Mercantile Journal.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

This medicine, coming from a respectable source, and carefully prepared by an experienced and skilful physician, is received by the public with confidence. Its efficacy has been proved in many obdurate cases of disease, and its fame has rapidly extended. It has been extensively used in every part of the country, particularly in the Middle and Northern States; and strong testimony, from highly respectable and intelligent persons, has been adduced, in favor of its merits as a remedy for Colds and Coughs, affections of the Chest, diseased Liver.

No other cough remedy has ever attained so high a reputation.

If genuine, signed I. BUTTS.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, only by SETH W. FOWLE, Boston, Mass., to whom all orders should be addressed, and for sale by his agents. 23

COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, ETC.

As a preventive or remedial agent, we know of nothing of such wonderful efficacy as Brown's Bronchial Troches or Lozenges, which come as the messengers of peace to the noisy cough, and relief to the afflicted who suffer from Bronchitis, Asthma, and all affections of the Lungs. To public speakers, this will prove invaluable as a cure for hoarseness, while its action upon the throat is salutary in the highest degree. We have experienced the benefit derived from the use of these Troches, and feel pleased to endorse the thousand encomiums already passed upon their eminent qualities.—*Intelligencer.*

Sold by Druggists throughout the United States.

LIFE ILLUSTRATED.

A first-class weekly, for the friends of Progress and their families. Devoted to Science, Literature, Agriculture, the Industrial Arts, and General Intelligence. Designed to throw light upon the Problem of Life; to inculcate the principles upon which Life should be conducted; to discuss New Ideas and Important Events of the day; to point out all legitimate means of Economy and Gain; and to diffuse among our countrymen a spirit of Charity, Hope, Activity, and Self-Reliance.

LIFE ILLUSTRATED for this week has excellent articles on Voltaire; Mark and Poetry; Diogenes, the Cynic, as a Moral Teacher; Coming Down a Peg; the Giant; Illustrations of Prairie Life; London, Paris, New York; Wm H. Seward; the Queen of May; Shooting a Swan; Have we Foreign Spies among Us? M. Raspail's Hygienics; Margaret Fuller Accused of Suicide; I Didn't Notice; Punch on Confirmation; Prussia and the Princess Royal; Political; the Laughing-Stock of Paris; Sodom, Gomorrah, and the United States; Health and Arithmetic; Carlyle's Opinion on the Late War; Ladies and Politics; General Information; the Business World; the Markets; Spirit of the Agricultural Journals, &c.

TERMS.—$2 a year, or $1 for six months.

A new volume just commenced.

FOWLER & WELLS, Publishers,
No. 308 Broadway, New York.

Certainly one of the most beautiful specimens of newspaper printing we have ever seen.—*Buffalo Christian Advocate.*

Ably conducted, with an eye to a good moral purpose —*Knickerbocker Magazine.*

We pronounce it the most beautiful weekly paper in the Union.—*Rhode Island Reformer.* 489

A Valuable Book on the Great Northwest.

MRS. KINZIE'S NARRATIVE OF THIRTY YEARS AGO.

Now Ready, and for Sale at the Bookstores,

WAU BUN:
OR,
THE "EARLY DAY" IN THE NORTHWEST.

BY MRS. JOHN H. KINZIE, OF CHICAGO.
One elegant 8vo, illustrated. Price $2.25

Contents.

Detroit in 1830—Michillimackinac—American Fur Company—Indian Trade—Arrival at Green Bay—Political Dispatches—Shantie Town—Indian Morning Song—Arrangements for Travelling—Fox River—Judge Doty—Canadian Voyagers—Rev. Eleazer Williams—Passage through the Rapids—Beautiful Encampment—Winnebago Lake—Miss Four-Legs—Judge Law—French Cognomens—Lake Puck-a-way—Lac de Bœuf—Fort Winnebago—Major and Mrs. Twiggs—An Indian Funeral—Indian Chiefs—The First Dinner—Indian Payment—The Washington Woman—Garrison Life—Native Costume—Day-kau-ray's Views of Education—Lizzie Twiggs—Departure from Fort Winnebago—Upset in a Canoe—Encamping in Winter—Four Lakes—Losing One's Way—A Tent Blown Down—Frontier Housekeeping—Rock River—Missing the Trail—Hours of Trouble—Famine in the Camp—A Potawatamie Lodge—Fort Dearborn—Chicago in 1831—First Settlement of Chicago—John Kinzie, Sen.—Fate of George Forsyth—Trading Posts—Canadian Voyageurs—M. St. Jean—Louis la Linette—Massacre at Chicago—Treatment of American Prisoners by the British—Captivity of Mr. Kinzie—Battle on Lake Erie—Cruelty of General Proctor's Troops—General Harrison—Rebuilding of Fort Dearborn—Red Bird—Cession of the Territory around Chicago—Severe Spring Weather—The Captive—Arrival of the Napoleon—Troubles of Embarkation—Departure for Fort Winnebago—A Frightened Indian—Horses Lost—Story of the Little Rail—Soldier's Encampment—Mountain Passes—The Agency—Four Legs, the Dandy—Indian Views of Civilization—The Cut Nose—The Fawn—Domestic Inconveniences—Indian Presents—Grandmother Day-kau-ray—Indian Customs—Indian Tales—Story of the Red Fox—Story of Shee-shee-banze—Visit to Green Bay—Blind Indian—Commencement of Sauk War—Winnebago Council—Fleeing from the Enemy—Meeting with Menomonees—Thunder Storm—Panic at Green Bay—Tidings of Cholera—Good News from the Seat of War—An Unexpected Arrival—Re-enforcement of Volunteers—La Gross Americaine—Conclusion of the War—Delay in the Annual Payment—Scalp Dances—Groundless Alarm—Arrival of Governor Porter—Escape of Prisoners—Neighbor's Lost—Kinzie's Addition—Indian Acuteness—Indian Simplicity—Famine—Day-kau-ray's Daughter—Noble Resolution of a Chief—Bread for the Hungry—An Escaped Prisoner—The Cut Nose Again—Leave-Taking with our Red Children—Departure from Fort Winnebago.

The above interesting narrative is a spirited record of

LIFE IN THE FAR WEST,
Full of
Exciting Incidents of Travel and Adventure,

Including traditions and anecdotes of the Early Pioneers of the then wilderness, but now fertile and populous region of country. The locality is

Detroit, Green Bay, Mackinaw, Chicago,

and many other important Western places. The work is in the form of

A Narrative of Personal Experience,

And, having been looked for with much interest by the numerous friends of the accomplished authoress, a large sale is anticipated.

, Copies sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of price. Orders should be addressed to the Publishers,

DERBY & JACKSON,
489 119 Nassau street, New York.

YOUR ADDRESS!

TRAVELLING BOOK DEALERS, in every section of the country, are respectfully invited to give us their address. By so doing, they will confer a favor upon us, and perhaps it may be the means of very materially advancing their own interest.

L. P. CROWN & CO.,
489 61 Cornhill, Boston.

PRINTING.

BOOK AND PAMPHLET PRINTING executed by BUELL & BLANCHARD, 496 Sixth street.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AS IT WAS AND AS IT IS.

SPEECH OF HON. TIMOTHY C. DAY,

OF OHIO,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

April 23, 1856.

MR. DAY. Mr. Chairman, in the eddying fight, amid the din of clashing arms and the roar of artillery, when the murky clouds of heaven-ward-wreathing smoke become too dense for the fell work to go successfully on, there are lulls in the storm of inhuman passion, to give breath to the combatants, and enable them to distinguish friend from foe. So, in the milder conflicts of the political arena, in the wordy war of debate and the thunder of the press, when a party platform or candidate assails, it becomes necessary to have some pause, to examine the ground, to see what changes of position have occurred, and what the real issues and fight on. To my mind, such a time is now upon us, and, for one, I frankly confess that I notice some changes which need explanations, and with which we have a right to require to be explained. I propose only a cursory glance at the main points of the political battle-field for the last three years, for the purpose of such interest which has embraced in its folds the Democratic party of the past, and made of it a huge workshop of new doctrines, resolves, and wire-drawn platforms.

Since the meeting of this House, during the struggle through which we passed in the election of a Speaker, and since, we have had many able disquisitions on Democracy, by those who approvince it has been, in times past, to act as tators; and we have also had some efforts in that line from gentlemen on this floor and elsewhere whose lives have been passed in battling against Democratic ideas and measures—members who have been the open and avowed champions of the most unbridled and mercenary spirit of the age. The forensic ability in furious onslaughts on what they then deemed a Pandora's box of human evils—the Democratic party; members who can boast long years of avowed service in antagonism to Democratic principles and leaders, and who now speak of their annihilation with what they call Democracy, with all the staid mien of old soldiers, instead of the blush of the new recruit. And I will do them the justice to say, that I believe they are consistent in all this; that their opposition to the party is founded on the same principles which they avowed for *them* any surrender of the past; that they now stand where they have always stood. In the recent unprecedented struggle, we have had the one they loved and cherished for its conservative qualities died of political marasmus, it left to the hide-bound, impetuous rival which had found its way into the political field the glorious legacy of its *interests*, and the care of an estate so encumbered and mortgaged, that, after a few years' administration, it became a total wreck in the ruin of its possessors. The remains have been followed to their final resting-place by devoted servitors, whose dropping tears have been dried by the fanning of the wings of hope bent by the more than fraternal endearments of the special legatee of the dear defunct. Hence, the position of the gentleman from Ohio is not to be faulted, and thousands elsewhere, throughout the length and breadth of our Republic, whose belief in the doctrine of the transmigration of souls has been fully tested by the years elder

It has been the pride of my life to rank myself as a Democrat; it is yet my boast, though not consonant with the views of others, that the name, but not the soul, I venerate. We frequently hear allusions on this floor to ancestry—of the Cavaliers and Hugenotes of the Old World; and, though I am not of either of the proud orders of veneration, I, too, can point to a Democratic ancestry, which may be equalled, but not excelled—a Democratic ancestry which entitles me to vote has been cast other than for Democrats for Presidents, from Thomas Jefferson down—down to Franklin Pierce. And now I find myself in search of the party of my fathers and the democratic party; for, when it inherited its legacy of conservatism, it did not change its name, although it did its principles, and became the conservative